HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XV NO 181 — BOMBAY TUESDAY AUGUST 2 1927 — ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA
(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
6 Aug.	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,120
13 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11 434
20 „	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN x ..	20,820
27 „	CHINA ..		7 957
3 Sept.	DELTA ..	RAWALPINDI*	16,619
10 „	DANTUA ..		10,902
17 „	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA x ..	20,836
24 „	RAJPUTANA ..		17,575
1 Oct.	RAZMAK@ ..		10,60
8 „	RANPURA ..		16,585
15 „	NALDERA x ..		16,088
22 „	KAISAR-I HIND ..		11,430
29 „	RAZMAK@ ..		10,602
5 Nov.	RAWALPINDI ..		15,619
12 „	NARKUNDA x ..		16,302
19 „	RANCHI ..		16,650
26 „	RAJPUTANA ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,120
3 Dec.	RAZMAK ..		10,602
10 „	RANPURA ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
17 „	RAJPUTANA ..		16,578
24 „	RANPURA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,946
31 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
1928 7 Jan.	RAWALPINDI ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
14 „	RANPURA ..		16,601
21 „	RAWALPINDI ..	MOREA* ..	10,953
28 „	RANCHI ..		16,650
4 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	16,088
11 „	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
18 „	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,986
25 „	RAJPUTANA ..		16,568
3 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA ..	16,302
10 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
17 „	RAZMAK@ ..		10,602
21 „	CHINA$ ..		7,952
24 „	RANPURA ..		16,601
31 „	MOOLTANx ..		20,847
7 Apr.	RANCHI ..		16,669
14 „	RAZMAK@ ..		10,602
21 „	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
28 „	MALOJA ..		20,837

@ To Marseilles only.

X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† 1st Saloon only

$ Extra sailing at reduced rates.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any mail steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. KAISAR-I-HIND on the 4th June, 1927, and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 23rd September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the times of application. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions £129
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
18th Aug.	DOMALA ..	8,441
3rd Nov.	MANORA ..	7,888
17th „	DUMANA ..	8,427
15th Dec.	MANELA ..	8,303

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1927		
30th Aug.	NYANZA .. CHITRAL ..	China & Japan At Colombo for Australia.
27th Sept.	DELTA .. CATHAY ..	China & Japan At Colombo for Australia
13th Oct.	MOOLTAN ..	Australia
16th Nov.	MALOJA ..	Australia

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927		
3rd Aug.	KABOA ..	East & South Africa
3rd „	BANDRA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
5th „	VABELA ..	Busreh via Karachi

There will be sailings for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through Passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K LINE
SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Genoa Maru ..	6785	22 July	2 Aug.
*Tamba Maru ..	5845	1 Aug.	12 „
Rangoon Maru ..	5659	20 „	3 Sept.
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	4 Sept.	17 „
Muroran Maru ..	5371	18 „	1 Oct.
*Sadu Maru ..	5898	30 „	12 „

* Passenger Steamer.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738. Telg: "Yusen."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure
Shunko Maru ..	21st July	5th Aug.
Sumatra Maru ..	10th Aug.	24th „
Honolulu Maru ..	22nd „	3rd Sept.

For Particulars apply to:—
Ch. MURASE, Manager

Phone No. 22130, Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
Box No. 355
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according to demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.
Agents,
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 23-25, Humum Street Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,700.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost. 25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

	Rs.
Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Reserve Funds upto 31-12-26	23,82,000
Paid Up Capital upto 31-12-26	30,95,326

HEAD OFFICE: 47, THE MALL LAHORE.

BRANCHES:

Abohar	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montegomery
Allahabad		Montgomery)
Amritsar	Jullundur	Okara (Dist.)
Amballa City	Jaranwalla	Peshawar Cant
Amballa Cant.	Jamma	Peshawar City.
Bombay	Jhelum City	Patiala
Cawnpore	Jhang	Quetta
Calcutta	(Maghiana)	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Karachi	Sangla Hill
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sialkot City
Gujranwalla	Lyallapur	Simla
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hafizabad	Meerut City	
Hoshiarpur	Multan City	

LONDON AGENTS.
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent from January to June and 2 1/2 per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4 1/2 per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., drafts are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SHIV DATTA,
Manager.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

Eminent Mussalmans

This book is a welcome addition to the biographical literature now extant in India touching the lives and achievements of many Mussalman patriots who have in recent years contributed to the intellectual and social advancement of their countrymen. In the building up of our composite nationality Mahomedans no less than Hindus and Parsis have taken a leading part and an attempt is made in this volume to put on record not only the lives and doings of many leaders of Muslim thought in India but also to mark their distinctive contributions to the evolution of Indian polity and culture. Among such leaders have been reformers statesmen, judges, educationists, lawyers and politicians Commencing from Sir Syed Ahmed, the story is brought down to this day.

CONTENTS.

Among the sketches in this volume are,—Sir Syed Ahmed, Sir Salar Jung, Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk, Badruddin Tyabji, Rahimtulla Mahamed Sayani, Syed Mahmood, Syed Amir Ali, The Aga Khan, Sir Muhammad Shafi, Sir Ali Imam, Syed Hasan Imam, Hakim Ajmal Khan, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Sahibzada Aftab Ahmad Khan, Syed Husain Bilgrami, Justice Shah Din, Sir Mahomed Iqbal, Sir Muhammad Habibullah, Sir Abbas Ali Baig, Mahomed Ali Jinnha, Sir Abdur Rahim, Mr. Hydari, and The Ali Brothers.

With the Portraits of all.

"C. and M. Gazette."—To get a decently bound, clearly printed volume of 544 pages, with 33 illustrations, all for three rupees is excellent and an example to English publishing houses.

Rs. 3. To Subs. of "Indian Review," Rs. 2-8 as.

Books are given at concession rates only to subscribers of "The Indian Review." Any one who wishes to buy books at concession rates must remit Rs. Five one year's subscription to the Review in advance.

G. A. NATESAN AND CO.,
Publishers, George Town, Madras.

When You Spend so much for
Your Clothes why not be certain but they are made by artistic Tailor
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS.
PRINCESS STREET BOMBAY

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation	Year.		Surplus disclosed.
First ..	1917	Rs.	11,532
Second ..	1920	Rs.	27,737
Third ..	1923	Rs.	1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER, Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition

	Local	Mofussil.
1 Year	.. Rs. 20	Rs. 25
6 Months	.. Rs. 10	Rs. 12-8
3 Months	.. Rs. 5	Rs. 6-4
1 Month	.. Rs. 1-14	Rs. 2-4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign
Yearly ..	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Address .....
Register No. .....
Date of paper .....
Time of delivery .....
Name of Subscriber .....

INSURANCE

THE UNIVERSAL
FIRE & GENERAL
INSURANCE COMPANY, Ltd.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA)
FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR
WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

UNIVERSAL BUILDING,
CAWASJI PATEL STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

Managing Agents:

M. KANJI & Co.

RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED FOR UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

SPLENDID BONUS 25% of the premium refunded as Bonus.
Funds above Rs. 1 LACS.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or 8 a. per month Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA or to

Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Laxmi Building, D'Lisa Street, Mazagon, Bombay.

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE
INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta.)

ASSETS .. .. .. Exceed Rs. 80,00,000.
NEW BUSINESS (1925-26) Over Rs. 60,00,000.

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-'22):—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium and a brilliant forecast for the future

POLICY CONDITIONS: LIBERAL and free from vexatious terms, AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.

MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest.

PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has adopted late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.

It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide whereto insure.

Applications for Agencies are invited from gentlemen in position to influence business.

For further particulars apply to:—

N. DATTA,
Manager,
Bombay Branch.

Commissariat Building, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

INSURE WITH:—
THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL.

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, Ltd.

Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.

No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No Capitalists

CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000. COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,000.

No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of difference on premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars Apply to:—

P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L. Secretary, 285/10, Bowbazar St., CALCUTTA.

AGENCY APPLICATION INVITED

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

Minimum Charge being Annas Twelve

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisemet Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—TRAVELLING AGENTS to canvass orders for our Silk Hosiery goods and fancy silk cloths. Apply for terms to DHARMIK SWADESHI STORES COY., Ludhiana (U. India.)
A R373

WANTED—COMMISSIONS AGENTS BROKERS and BUYERS to buy best quality of Linseed Castor and Mowhra Oil Cakes in any quantities. RAMCHAND SALIM & SONS, Chaliwind Gate. Amritsar.
A R372

WANTED—A COMPETENT ENGINEER for the Moradabad Spinning and Weaving Mills Company, Limited, on a monthly salary of Rs. 150 to Rs. 250 according to qualifications. Only practical man having also experience of erection need apply.
A 29091

WANTED—An expert SPINNING MASTER with thorough knowledge of Weaving also for an up-country cotton mill. Good prospect for a really good man. Apply Box No. 2010 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R363

SITUATIONS WANTED

AS AUDITOR, ASSISTANT AUDITOR, ACCOUNTANT or ASSISTANT ACCOUNTANT by a young Gujrati, Hindu G.D.A., with three years' auditing experience of Gujrati, and English accounts Please apply Box No. 2012 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R371

PROFESSION.

DON'T RISK your fortune blindly in the Poona Race. Consult me before it is too late. N. PURUSHOTHAM Fortune Teller. Empire Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Attendance 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. No Tips please.
P.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Old Custom House Road. Bombay

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET

TO LET in LINDEN HOUSE, Apollo Bunder, one big SHOP and one decent FLAT, facing Sea, apply to AKBARALLI MOOSABHAI RAJA, Carnac Bunder Iron Bazar, Phone No. 22634."
C 29074A

TO LET at Virlaparla, a decent BUNGALOW having one Hall and eight rooms with beautiful garden just two minutes walk from railway station. Apply to AKBARALLI MOOSABHAI RAJA Carnac Bunder Iron Bazar.—Phone No. 22634.
C 29074

FOR SALE.

KHAKI SHIRTS AND SHORTS.
Particularly suitable for monsoon wear, Kakomi Khaki Drills and Twills always look smart and wear for years.
Shirts from Rs. 2|4 each or 3 for Rs. 8|8.
Shorts from Rs. 3|6 each or 3 for Rs. 10.
THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.

KAKOMI TWILLS.
For your Shirts, Pyjamas, etc., there is nothing to equal the wearing qualities of Kakomi Twills.
From Rs. -|8|6 to Rs. -|9|9 per yard.
Also Khaki Twill from Rs. -|10|3 to Rs. -|11|6 per yd.
Write for free samples.
THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.

DUSTERS 26" x 22"
We will deliver one dozen Kakomi Red or Blue Bordered Doosoti Dusters to any address in India for Rs. 3-4. Have you ever heard of better value?
THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.

CASEMENT CLOTH.
Choose Kakomi Casement Cloths and Doosoties for your furnishing fabrics. They will not need replacing next year or the year after. Select your own colour scheme from our range of 58 artistic shades.
Samples sent free on request.
Prices from Rs. -|9|6 to Rs. -|13|- per yd.
THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.

TABLE CLOTHS.
You will find it difficult to equal the quality of Kakomi Table Cloths, even at double the price.
Price from Rs. 1|3 to Rs. 1|9|6 per yard.
THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.

KAKOMI TENNIS SHIRTS.
Here is a real bargain offer in Shirts! We will supply 3 Kakomi White Tennis Shirts for Rs. 7|2 or 6 Shirts Rs. 14 to any address in India. Packing and postage free.
THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.

WHITE DRILL SUITS.
Here is another splendid offer! Well cut superior looking Kakomi White Drill Suits. Coat and Trousers Rs. 9|4. 6-1.4 per cent. discount on 3 Suits, 12-1|2 per cent. discount on 6 Suits. Packing and Postage Free.
THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.

KAKOMI DURRIES.
Kakomi Durries are manufactured in a wide selection of pleasing colours and designs, order yours now!
From Rs. 2|3 per sq. yard.
THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.
K1.

MEDICAL.

DENTISTS strongly recommend MAGIC TOOTH DROPS for Pyorrhea and other Dental Diseases. Re. 1/8 Post Free. Sold everywhere BOMBAY GENERAL AGENCY, Byculla, Bombay.
M R344

CATARACTS—No matter ripe or unripe. No risk of operation. Cure Guaranteed. Particulars on request. "Sri" WORKS, Beadon Square, Calcutta.
P 28194A

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.
(Under Special Diet).

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS of the infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah).
N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

KULU FINEST APPLES and PEARS from 15th July, 11 lbs. basket at Rs. 5-8 only. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply.—Manager, Colonel's Orchards, Bajaura, Kulu, Punjab. Tel: "COLONEL BAJAURA".
F R330.

FINEST DESSERT PEARS.—From about the middle of July, APPLES in August, sent to any part of India very carefully packed by V. P. Post at Rs. 5/10 for 9lbs. of fruit A. H. LEE, Bundrole Orchards, P. & T. O. Bandpoe, Kulu, Punjab. Tel: LEE.
F R277

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ...	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion ..	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisement in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of cargo per S.S. "Shunko Maru" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 1st August from Japan, Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo and are requested to send their Bills of Lading to this office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the date of discharge. No survey will be held on cargo in single gunny. Messrs. Ericson & Richards, the Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. The Bills for claims are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S.S. "TAMBA MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 1st August, 1927, from Japan via Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged in or doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag Cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for Claims are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

TENDERS.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the construction of Battery Charging Shed between Bellasis Bridge and Mahalaxmi Station.

Tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer, Construction up to 2 p.m. of the 14th August, 1927 and must be accompanied by a receipt showing that the sum of Rs. 5,000/- has been lodged with the Railway Company's Treasurer as earnest money.

Tenders forms, specifications and plans can be obtained from the Superintending Engineer, Construction's Office 1st floor General Offices (Annexe), Church Gate.

(Sd.) J. E. JACKSON,
Agent,
B. B. & C. I. Railway.
29081

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY

IN INSOLVENCY NO. 1112 of 1927.

Re: Messrs. KHIMCHAND MANILAL KHAMBHATWALLA & CO., a firm of Merchants carrying on business in German-Silver at Marwadi Bazar, outside the Fort of Bombay. Adjudged Insolvents.
Ex parte: Messrs. RUTTONJI JEHANGIR & CO., a firm and Vrajlal Vithaldas Petitioning Creditors.

WHEREAS the abovenamed Messrs. Khimchand Manilal Khambhatwalla & Co., a firm have been this day duly adjudged to have committed acts of Insolvency under section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvents do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvents do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon them, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Chief Clerk.
Dated this 29th day of July, 1927.
29092

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1422 of 1927.

PEROZSHA BEZONJI BHARUCHA. ..... Plaintiff.

Vs.

DARJI DAYA ARJAN. .... Defeadant.

To,

DARJI DAYA ARJAN, Esqr.,
The Defendant abovenamed.

TAKE NOTICE that this suit has been filed as a Short Cause against you to recover the sum of Rs. 2,306-12-3, with interest thereon at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum from the date of the filing of this Suit till judgment costs of the suit and interest on judgment till payment. You are summoned to appear in this Court on the 17th day of August 1927, at eleven O'clock in person or by Advocate duly instructed by an attorney. And take Notice that in default of your appearance on the day aforesaid the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated this 1st day of August, 1927.

MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADAN,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
29094

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1276 of 1927.

Bai MOTIGAVRI, widow ..... Plaintiff.

Vs.

KANTABAI, widow and OCHHAVLAL CHINTESHWAR UPADHYAY ..... Defendants.

To

The Creditors
of Dr. HARIKRISHNA CHINTESHWAR UPADHYAY (Deceased).

Sirs,

PURSUANT to the Order made by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Blackwell on the 30th day of June, 1927, Notice is hereby given under Order 1, Rule 8 of the Code of Civil Procedure that this suit has been filed in this Hon'ble Court by the abovenamed Plaintiff on behalf of herself and other creditors of Dr. Harikrishna Chinteshwar Upadhyay against the Defendants abovenamed praying for the following reliefs:—
(a) that the estate of the said deceased Dr. Harikrishna Chinteshwar Upadhyay be administered by and under the directions of this Hon'ble Court and for that purpose all accounts may be taken and inquiries made as may be necessary, (b) That an account may be taken of the moneys due to the Plaintiff by the estate of the deceased and the same be paid to the Plaintiff out of the estate (c) that pending the disposal of the suit a Receiver may be appointed to take charge of the said estate with such powers as may be necessary, (d) the costs of the suit may be provided for AND TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that 10th day of August, 1927, has been fixed for hearing and final disposal of the said suit.

Dated this 30th day of July, 1927.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL.
Ag: Prothonotary.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.

The 30th day of July, 1927.
Messrs. MEHTA LALJEE & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
29095

AMUSEMENTS.

In Aid of the Afflicted in Gujarat and Kathiawar.

A BENEFIT NIGHT

AT THE

RIPON THEATRE GRANT ROAD.

VISMI SADI

From the pen of JAMAN.

Under the Auspices of the Bhatia Volunteer Corps.

FRIDAY—5-8-27 at 9 P. M.

Tickets sold at:—
MANSUKHLAL CHAGANLAL, Share Bazar.
MULRAJ & CO., Share Bazar.
D. LAKHMIDAS & CO., Bazar Gate.
RANCHHODDAS PURSHOTTAMDAS Khand Bazar (Mandvi).
ZAVERI MOHANLAL & CO., Zaveri Bazar.
KHADI BHANDAR, Princess Street.
Rates Rs. 25, 10, 7, 5, 3, 1-8-0, 0-12-0.

Book your Seat.

FOR EVER AFTER

(7 Reels)
STARRING
MARY ASTOR and LLOYD HUGHES
The picture which made a smashing hit at the Strand
"FELIX FLIRTS WITH FATE"
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE
TIMES—6-15; 8-15 & 10 P.M.

PATHE CINEMA,

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

BANKING.

Imperial Bank of India

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.
BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL Rs. 11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ,, 5,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND Rs. 5,07,50,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ,, 5,62,50,000
LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta. Bombay. Madras.
LOCAL BRANCHES.
Byculla Branch—Opposite Parsi Statue.
Mandvi Branch—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road Branch—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
LONDON OFFICE.—22, Old Broad Street, London, E. C. 2.
BRANCHES THROUGHOUT INDIA AND BURMA..
CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at interest.
SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for Safe Custody, Purchases and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions. The purchase and sale of Government Securities undertaken at all Branches for the public generally.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney, etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

Union Bank of India, Limited.

APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 39,90,000
Paid-up Capital	Rs. 39,90,000
Reserved Fund	Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—
INTEREST allowed at 3 per cent per annum from January to June and at 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from July to December. Cheques with Gujerati signatures accepted without verification by an officer of the Bank.
FIXED and SHORT DEPOSITS received on favourable terms. Rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK:—
INTEREST allowed at 4 1/2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance. Withdrawals allowed twice a week.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted against approved securities.
Every description of Banking Business transacted.

MANAGING AGENTS,
The Central Bank of India, Ltd.

BANKING.

Bank of Baroda Ltd

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up	Rs. 30,00,000
Reserved Fund	22,50,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kalloi, Dwarka, Kadi and Karjan.
DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman).
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A. LL.B.,
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A. (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R. B. Govindbhai Hathibhai Desai, Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Nawroji B. Saklatwala, C.I.E., (Tata Sons, Ltd., Bombay).
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3 3/4 per cent. per annum.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

Bank of India, Ld.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND	Rs. 75,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertaine on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

AMERICANS: N. Y.s—Heavy Rains. Heavy liquidation. Futures 40 to 44 points lower.

LOCAL:—Scattered Buying and heacy covering. Closed very steady.

PRIVATE CABLES & REPORTS:—

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables dated 30th ultimo:

N.Y.: October highest 18.60 (at the opening) lowest 18.20 (10.41 a.m.).

Heavy long liquidation. Heavy rains in North Texas.

"Continued rains Arkansas, Oklahoma and Amarillo district"

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co.'s report:

The New York market has declined on long liquidation. The reaction may go somewhat further before the Bureau Report on the 8th instant but we do not look for any material fall in prices.

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cable dated 30th ultimo (9-40 a.m.) from their New York friends Messrs. Shearson Hammill and Co:—

"Reacted on speculative long liquidation. Boll weevil infestation heavy but not much actual damage, yet general view present prices discount Government estimate 14-1/2 million."

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 30th ultimo as under:

"Rather expect further liquidation."

Liverpool 30th ultimo:—

"Spinners takings so far this season are 18,151,000 bales."

"Market having declined in consequence of better weather Atlantics large stoploss orders New York."

New York 30th ultimo:—

"Crop progresses well except weevil complaints increasing damage reports developing Indian crop reports alarming profit-taking checked advance position market healthier. Securities strong."

Messrs. Bruel and Co. in their to-day's report state that the sharp decline in New York on Saturday is apparently the result of long liquidation in that market. In our opinion all markets are over bought and with the legitimate trade showing no real interest, the position does not look to us any too sound, particularly as the time is not very far distant now when hedge selling in America will increase. Crop prospects generally are satisfactory and given a continuance of present weather conditions prices look to us to be high enough.

AMERICANS.

Bombay, Aug. 1.

On Saturday the New York futures registered a sharp drop of 40 to 44 points on heavy unloadings by the bull operators. It being a small session the nature of the decline appears impressive and we believe bulls are getting out of the market prior to the issuance of the first Bureau Report. It remains to be seen whether present action of the operators will induce increase offerings from the South.

It is a point of interest to know that when Liverpool market is closed, the operators in America have decided to liquidate their holdings and such a sudden change in the attitude of the professional operators might create a nervous feeling in Liverpool when it reopens to-morrow. Spot Cotton declined 40 points to 18.30c.

The weather report is decidedly unfavourable as heavy rains have fallen in North Texas. Similar continued rains are reported from Arkansas, Oklahoma and Amarillo district. These rains may cause further damage by the boll weevil but at present the attention of the traders appears to have been diverted to adjust the technical situation of the market.

The New Orleans futures market closed at a decline of 42 to 41 points. Spot Cotton prices being 42 points lower.

THE ACREAGE REPORT.

The report issued by the United States Department of Agriculture on the acreage of cotton in cultivation as on July 1 indicates a decrease of 12.3 per cent on the area planted last year, the total being returned at 42,683,000 acres, against 48,730,000 acres last year, 48,090,000 acres in 1925, and 42,641,000 acres in 1924. It is estimated that 110,000 acres are under cotton in Lower California, but these are not included in the United States total.

The State details show that the reduction is universal, the decreases ranging from 2,105,000 acres in Texas down to 22,000 acres in Virginia. Cuts of 915,000 acres are shown in Oklahoma, of 580,000 in Arkansas, 419,000 in Mississippi, 403,000 in Georgia, 370,000 in Alabama, 363,000 in Louisiana, 224,000 in Tennessee, 201,000 in North Carolina, 165,000 in Missouri, 136,000 in South Carolina, 39,000 California, but there are not included in the Arizona.

The following table gives details of acreage with comparisons:—

(In thousands).

	1927.	1926.	1925.	1924.
Virgina	75	95	101	107
North Carolina	1,814	2,015	2,037	2,099
South Carolina	2,586	2,716	2,708	2,491
Georgia	3,622	4,025	3,662	3,099
Florida	70	108	103	82
Missouri	307	472	542	524
Tennessee	954	1,178	1,191	1,016
Alabama	3,329	3,699	3,539	3,114
Mississippi	3,390	3,809	3,501	3,057
Louisiana	1,656	2,019	1,903	1,666
Texas	17,035	19,140	19,139	17,706
Oklahoma	4,168	5,083	5,320	4,022
Arkansas	3,287	3,867	3,814	3,173
New Mexico	106	125	138	126
Arizona	140	168	162	183
California	128	167	171	130
Other States	24	44	59	46
Total	42,683	48,730	48,090	42,641

LOCAL MARKET.

Bombay, Aug. 1.

Following a sharp fall in New York futures market the local market opened at Rs. 373/8 and after declining slightly improved on short covering and scattered buying. Closing at 4 p.m. was as under:—

Broach				
July/Aug	352	357	352	357
Apl/May	373/8	377/8	372/8	377
Oomra				
Dec/Jan	351	355	351	355
Bengal				
Dec/Jan	322/8	324	322/8	324

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, Aug. 1.

The Liverpool market is closed. The local market ruled steady with a small business and closed as under:—

Broach				
July/Aug	356/8	357/12	356/8	357
Apl/May	376/12	378	376/12	377
Oomra				
Dec/Jan	355	356	355	355
Bengal				
Dec/Jan	323	323	322/8	322/8

SAMPIN MARKET.

Bombay, Aug. 1.

August	230.00
November	237.50
February	240.50

TENDERS.

Bombay, Aug. 1.

To-day—400 Bales of Broach were tendered—Total 13.800.

BULLION MARKET.

SILVER.

Bombay, Aug 1.

The market ruled quiet with less buying orders and increased selling. The undertone is poor and o-take for ready limited.

Ready Rs. 59/1/6.

Shravan	59/3	59/3/6	59/1/6	59/2
Bhadarwa	59/2/6	59/3	59/1	59/1/6

GOLD.

Bombay, Aug. 1.

Market continues quiet but steady.

Ready	21	8	0
Shravan	21	7	9
Bhadarwa	21	8	9

EXCHANGE

Bombay, Aug. 1.

B. C. RATE—

Bank's selling T T 1/5 25/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 13/16.

LONDON—

Bank's selling T T 1/5 27/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 7/8.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1 6 1/8.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 29/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 15/16.

PARIS—

Bank's selling D D Frcs. 902.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 972.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 957.

JAPAN—

Bank's selling T T Rs. 131.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 127.

HONGKONG—

Bank's selling Rs. 136 3/4.

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling D D Rs. 174 1/4.

SINGAPORE—

Bank's selling D D Rs. 156

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling D D Rs. 277.

CROSS RATE—

London—New York Dol. 4.85 5/8.
London—Paris Frcs. 124.01.
London—Switzerland Frcs 25.21
London—Bruessels Frcs. 34.92
London—Rome Liras 89.25.
London—Berlin Marks 20.42.
Tone of Exchange.—Dull, market.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Aug. 1.

3 Months 4.3/8 per cent.
6 Months 4.9/16 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money Call 1-1/2 per cent.
1 to 3 months 2 per cent.
6 Months 3 per cent.
Tone of Money Market. Easy.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 4 per cent.

AMERICAN COTTON CROP.

Messrs. A. Norden and Co. in their weekly report dated 29th June state that the condition of the growing crop was 74 per cent. In arriving at the above figure they observe that 44 per cent are good stands 52 per cent fair and 4 per cent bad. About the condition of the fields 17 per cent clean 56 per cent slightly grassy and 27 per cent very grassy. Favourable weather on 29 per cent and unfvourable on 71 per cent. Too much rain on 70 per cent and 1 per cent too dry. About the insect damage 60 per cent Boll weevil 3 per cent Lice and 13 per cent sundries. About damage by insect 36 per cent shows none 36 per cent very little 26 per cent considerable and 2 per cent very great. As regards outlook of 74 per cent their findings are 1 per cent Brilliant, 6 per cent excellent, 16 per cent very good 20 per cent very good, 37 per cent fair, 13 per cent rather poor, 4 per cent poor, 3 per cent very poor and disastrous no where. In comparing they found the outlook 74 per cent against 75/5 per cent last year 74 per cent in the year 1925. 68/5 per cent in 1924 and 68.7 per cent in the year 1923. In their latest report they say the condition of the crop on the 25th ultimo was 71/6 per cent or a deterioration of 2-4 per cent with the result that the outlook is now slightly less favourable than last month.

MESSRS. DEVKARAN NANJEE'S REPORT.

Bombay, Aug. 1.

Our New York friends Messrs. Harris, Irby and Vose wire to us to-day as under:—

"Cotton: Decline account heavy long liquidation, profit-taking, and weather generally favourable. Purchases especially December seem advisable on further decline."

READY COTTON SALES.

200	Ozoburin & Co.	Arbi	361
200	Do.	Yeotmal	361/363
100	P. Crystal & Co.	Yeotmal	363
100	Madhavji Dharamshi	Mill Africa	490
100	Ralli Bros.	Verabal	310
500	Gokuldas Dossa	C. P. 1	362/365
100	Japan T. & Co.	Dhandhuka	353
100	Do.	Muthia	336
100	Do.	Kalajin	353
200	Jamshed Mill	Aurangabad	321

PRODUCE MARKET

LINSEED AND WHEAT.

Bombay, Aug. 1.

Linseed Sept	10	14	3
Linseed May	11	3	3
Wheat Sept.	7	13	3
Wheat May	7	13	6

Tone:—Quiet.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Aug. 1.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon the 30th ultimo:—

Wheat	4,935	cwts.
Linseed	2,574	,,
Rape, Rai, and Mustardseeds	41	,,
Gingellyseeds	45	,,
Groundnuts	2,932	,,
Castorseed	397	,,
Rice	2,316	,,
Myrabollams	644	,,
Cottonseed	1,745	,,
Gram	386	,,
Joowar	1,448	,,
Bajree	2,095	,,
Coal	2,265	tons.

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Aug. 1.

Castorseed September delivery, opening Rs. 48/4, highest Rs. 49, lowest Rs. 48/8, closing Rs. 48/12.

Castorseed May delivery, opening Rs. 45/2, highest Rs. 45/10, lowest Rs. 45, closing Rs. 45/7.

Cottonseed January delivery, opening Rs. 4/6/3, closing Rs. 4/6/3.

Groundnut Seeds February delivery, opening Rs. 54/5, closing Rs. 54/9.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Aug. 1.

Java Ready Sugar Prices have improved by about 2 annas per cwt. in Saturday's closing price-levels. Our Forward Market has also ruled steady today by evidencing a rise of about 2d. per cwt. in Saturday's closing price-levels.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 14/13 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 9/12 per cwt. F B H.
S. S. "Pasha" Sh. 14/3 per cwt. F B H.
Shipment June Sh. 14/3 per cwt. F B H.
Shipment July Sh. 14/4 1/2 per cwt. F B H.
Shipment Aug/Sept Sh. 14/8 per cwt. F B H.
Shipment Octo/Nov/Dec. Sh. 14/11 per cwt. F B H.
Shipment Jan/Feb/March. Sh. 15/3 per cwt. F B H.

Jamnagar C. I. F::—

July Sh. 15/1 per cwt F B H.
Aug/Sept Sh. 15/3 per cwt. F B H.
Octo/Nov/Dec Sh. 15/5 per cwt F B H.
Jan/Feb/March Sh. 15/7 per cwt. F B H.

B. R. B. Beet Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 14/14 per cwt.

Beet Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 14/10 per cwt.
Tone:—Steady.

KARACHI WEEKLY SHARE MARKET REPORT.

(From Messrs. Gulab and Co. Stock and Shaer Brokers Bunder Road Karachi.)

July 26.

There has been a fairly large turnover in Railway shares with prices steady.

The Upper Sinds continue to be asked for while some enquiry exists for Sind Light Railway shares. We understand that the dividend for the Larkhanas is Rs. 2/8 for

FREE ADVICE TO INVESTORS.

Free advice will be given in this column to readers, regarding intrinsic values and future prospects of shares and stocks. Enquiries to be addressed to:—

The Special Adviser,
c/o. The "Bombay Chronicle."

the half year ending 31st March 1927 making a usual dividend of 4 1/2 per cent for the year.

Electrics have been a quiet market. The Karachi Electrics are now quoting ex-dividend.

The new loan, like other places, has not been well received. The subscribers have been mainly Banks, while there has been a very poor response from the public.

Monetary conditions have been very bad, and failure of some merchants is apprehended. The trade has been greatly dislocated.

Name of the Company, Paid up Value, Present Value.

Sind Light 100/0/0, 145/0/0 X.D. Sind Lighterage 160/0/0, 140/0/0. Larkhana Jacobabad 100/0-0, 86/0-0, Upper Sinds 100/0/0, 81/0/0.

ELECTRICS.

Karachi Electrics 100/0/0, 99/0/0 X.D, Hyderabad Electrics 100/0/0, 106/0/0.

DEBENTURES.

6 per cent Karachi Port Trust 100/0/0, 111 12/0

FLOUR MILLS.

Karachi Flour Mills 80/0/0, 115/0/0, India Flour Mills 60/0/0, 110/0/0, Century Flour Mills 100/0/0, 100/0/0.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

A STEADY RISE IN MILL SHARES.

MILL SHARES:— Bombay, Aug. 1.

Cotton Mill Shares opened slightly below previous closing prices on easier feeling in the Cotton Market. Prices improved in the late trading on bull support.

MISCELLANEOUS:—

Tata Iron Shares ruled steady more more buyings. Second Pref. were in good demand. Tata Hydros ruled firm. Tramway Shares fared better enquiry. Bombay Burmas were firm on good demand.

SECURITIES:—

Securities ruled weak with less demand and increased offerings.

BANKS.

Bank of India (100-150 Pd.) 10 p.c. 79.
Baroda (100-50 Pd.) 14 p.c. 86/8.
Central Co-operative (50) 8 p.c. 68-1/2.
Central (£50-25) 10 p.c. 29/8.
Eastern (£10-5 Pd.) 8 p.c. 82.
Imperial (500) 16 p.c. 1,440.
Imperial Contributory (125 Pd.) 16 p.c. 353-12.
Union (5) 4 annas Rs. 3/14.

CEMENTS AND MANGANESE.

Bundi Portland Cement (10) 1, 28/2.
Central India Mining (10) 25/8.
Indian Cement (250) 190.
Katni Cement (100) (O) 180.
Katni Cement (40) (D) 620.
Punjab Cement O (10) 7/12.
Punjab Cement P. (10) 13.
Shivrajpura (10) 7, 52.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Prantej (500) 16 p.c. 887-8.
Amritsar Pattis (100) 10-1/2 p.c. 145.
Central Provinces (100) 5-1/2 p.c. 104.
Dhond Baramati Ry. (100) 6 p.c. 102.
Gujerat (100) 5 p..c 92-12
Hoshiarpur Doab (100) 5-1/4 p.c. 102.
Larkana (100) 4 p.c. 88-1/2.
Mandra Bhon (100-90 Pd.) 5 p.c. 81.
Mymensingh (100) 5 p.c. 96.
Pachora Pamnur (100) 5 p.c. 89.
Sara Sirajgunj (100) 5 p.c. 98.
Sialkot Narrowal (100) 5-1/2 p.c. 107-1/2 xd.
Sind Light (100) 12 p.c. 142.
Tapti Valley (500) 8-1/2 p.c. 717-8
Upper Sind (100) 2 p.c. 80.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electri (100) 81.
Surat Electric (O) 100, 5 p.c. 91.
Andhra Valley (O) (1,000) 837/8.
Andhra Valley P. (1,000) 7 p.c. 960.
Bombay Tramways O. (50) 4-1/2 146-14
Bombay Tramways P. (50) 7 p.c. 69-4.
Surat Electric P. 100 (50) 6-1/2 p.c. 90
Tata Hydro Elec. O. (1,000) 30, 1,095.
Tata Hydro Pref. (1,000) 7 p.c. 1,005.
Tata Power O. (1,000) 562-8-0
Tata Power P. (1,000) 867/8.
Karachi Electricity (100) 6 p.c. 104.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort (475) Rs. 315.
Harvey and Sabapathy (500) Rs. 80, 1.025.
Indian Cotton (125) Rs. 17-12 207/8.
Manmad Manufacturing (250) Rs. 55 538/12.
New Berar (500) Rs. 70, 800.
New Mofussil (400) Rs. 607/8.
New Prince of Wales (500) Rs. 20, 570.
Volkart U. P. (500) Rs. 25, 540.

SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS. (DIVIDEND LAST HALF YEAR).

Ahmedabad Advance (100) Rs. 10. 407-8.
Apollo (30) nil. 6.
Berar Mills (200) Rs. 20, 220.
Bombay Cotton Mfg. (500) 343/12.
Bombay Dyeing (250) 25, 941/4.
Central India O. (Nagpur), (100) 15, 551/4.
Central India P. (Nagpur) (500) 12-8, 483/12.
Centuries (100) 20, 430.
Crescent (100) 2, 217/8.
Colaba Mills (100) 6, 143/12.
Dawu (250) 80, 720.
David (500) 245.
E. D. Sassoon United (10 F. Paid) Re. 0/15/6.
Edward Sassoon (200) nil, 135
Elphistone (100) nil, 16-8
Fazulbhoy Mills (200) 20, 942/8.
Framji Petit (1,000) 650.
Globe (100) 36/8.
Gokak Mills (100) 5, 132/8.
Indore Malwa (100) 386/4.
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching (100) 11, 238-12
Jamshed Manufacturing (250) 75.
Kasturchand (500) 30/8.
Kohinoor (500) nil. 1,275.
Luxmi Cotton (1,000) 300, 6430
Madhavji Dharamsey (100) nil, 116/4.
Maneckji Petit (1,000) 1,750.
Madras United (250) Rs. 15, 477-1/2.

SECURITIES

Bombay, Aug. 1.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 77/9/6.
4 per cent Conversion Loan, due 1931/36 Rs. 95/2.
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 89/9
5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 101/6.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 102/8.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 103/8.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 108 7/6.
5 1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 106/8.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1937 Rs. 100/10.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1939 Rs. 105/6.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 106/11.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 108.
6 1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 112/15.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 88/8.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 87/8.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 87/8.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 112/4.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 103.
Forward rates 2nd August sett. 3 1/2 per cent Paper 77/9 1945/55 Rs. 108/7/6 4 per cent Loan due 1934/37 Rs. 94/8.
Tone of Market:—Steady.

Mysore (50) 20 p.c. 130.
Meyer Sassoon (100) 92-1/2.
Morarji Goculdas (1,000) 50, 2,200.
New Great Mills 320.
New City Mills (100) 122-8
Pabaney Mills 250 266/4.
Pearls Mills (250) 6, 596/4.
Phoenix (100) 10. 400.
Simplex (100) 182/8.
Sassoon Cotton (100) 13-1/2.
Sassoon Silk (50) 5-12 70.
Sholapur (10,000) 200, 8,650.
Sir Barucha Mills (100) 27/8.
Swadeshi Mills (100) 16, 527/8.
Swan Mills (100) 155.
Tata Mills (100) 85.
Tata Oil Mills (100) 25
Vishnu Cotton O. (500) Rs. 90, 2830
Vishnu Cotton P. (500) 7 p.c. 600.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock, Ashdown (100) nil 280.
Back Bay Baths (250) Rs. 6, 40 nom.
B. Burma T. Corporation (125) Rs. 10 680.
B. Burma T. Corporation (50 paid up) Rs. 4, 245.
Bombay Steam Co. (250) nil, 202-12.
Bombay Steam P. (250) 6 p.c. 245.
Bombay Uganda (100-80 Pd.) 6 p.c. 86.
British Burmah Petroleum (6) Ans. 6-9, 5/14.
Belapur Co. (75 Pd.) 24-1/2.
Burmah Corporation (10) 9-12
Empire of India Life (500-100 Pd.) 30 25/8.
Jost Engineering (50) 35 p.c. 130
Kemp (200) 15, 190.
McKenzie (10) 25, 370.
New India Assurance (125-25 Pd.) Re. 1, 25/8.
Oriental Govt. Securities Life Assurance. (200-100 Pd.) 30 p.c. 1,900.
Port Canning (1,000) Rs. 45 692/8.
Scindia Steam (15) 1, 15/11.
Tata 1st Preference 143.
Tata Construction (50) 4, 50.
Tata Iron Pref. (2nd) (100)
Tata Iron (O) (75) 50/12.
Tata Iron Defr. (30) 153/12.
Telephone Co. (50) 34.
Indian Flour Mills (60) 110.
Century Flour Mills (100) 110.

DAILY ROOM RATES.

Bombay, Aug. 1.

Bengal Dec/Jan				323
Broach Apl/May				376
Broach July/Aug				356
Oomra Dec/Jan				354
Broach	367	363	357	352
S./D.	374	370	364	359
P./A.	371	364	357	351
K./V.	359	356	351	346
Dholera	355	352	347	342
Kalajin	360	356	351	346
Cutch	369	365	361	356
Surat	420	416	412	
Rajpipla	415	411	407	
Navsari	430	426	422	
Oomra No. 3				
360	356	352	346	
C. P. No. 1				
372	368	364	358	
C. P. No. 2.				
366	366	358	352	
Southern-Western		364	360	356
Comptah		392	388	384

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay August 1.

		Ready	Mill Terms
Bengal Superfine	M. G.	326/30	
,, Fine	323/25	Nov. + 25/6 Dec. + 16/	
Nagpur	360/62	Nov. + 33/4 Dec + 22/3	
Yeotmal	,,	,,	
Arvi	355/58	Nov + 25/ De + 14/5	
Khamgaon-Akola	350/52	Nov + 18/ De + 8/9	
Khandesh	345/48	Nov. + 10/1 Dec...	
Muthia Fine	340/43	5/6	

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS

(MESSRS. BRUEL & CO.)

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, August 1.

In full-pressed Bales. 30-7-27	Since 1st. September This Year	Last Year
Khandesh .. 82	3,14,317	2,91,218
Central India 581	3,09,237	3,78,871
Barsi and Nagar 79	2,03,237	2,23,212
Hyderabad-Gaorani 133	69 046	74,101
Berar 173	5,72,041	4,77,364
Central Provinces	2,29,523	2,46,504
Total Oomras 1048	16,97 401	16,91,166
Dholera 24	2,10,515	2,82,109
N.W. Provinces .. 129	58400	1,29648
Rajputana ..	61,141	1,12,244
Sind-Punjab .. 1.4	1,17,460	2,04,066
Broach	2,39.173	3,12,475
Coompta & Dharwar 367	1,3 699	1,50490
Westerns-Northerns 132	71,297	104,382
Cocoanada .. 407		2 984
Tinnevelly & Cumbodia 1853	41 085	63,375
Persian	4,780	4,659
American	364,018	17257
Egyptian and African	86,551	79,072
Comills, Burma & Other sorts 678		3,645
Total 3,667	30,89,105	32.47 66

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st. Sept. to 28th July

In full pressed Bales.

30-7-27	This year	Last year.
Europe 1750	3,87,693	5,30,933
Japan & China 3,300	14,68,562	17,48,531
Coast Ports ..	24,089	23,187
Up-country by Rail	1,63,442	1,00082
Afloat in harbour for Europe		
China and Japan	26 417	40,665
Total 5 050	20,70,208	24,43,338

OUR GROWTH.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA grows in years but it never grows old. The passing of time merely serves to enlarge its experience, increase its strength and to renew the progressive spirit of youth which it always maintains.

	JUNE 1916.	JUNE 1926.
CAPITAL	Rs. 30,00,000	Rs. 3,36,00,000
RESERVE ..	,, 1,60,000	,, 1,00,00,000
DEPOSITS ..	,, 85,00,000	,, 15,93,34,000

Its life and service are dedicated to these purposes:—

To safeguard your moneys.
To further your interest.

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA, Managing Director.

NO PHYSICAL TRAINING IN COLLEGES

LAW STUDENTS' HARDSHIPS INCREASED

SOME CONCESSION TO MEDICOES

A meeting of the Senate of the Bombay University was held at the Cawasji Jehanjir Hall at 4 p.m. on Saturday Mr. Hasketh, Director of Public instruction presiding.

VERNACULARS AND CLASSICAL LANGUAGES.

At the outset, consideration was given to Pro. Naik's motion fo r a change in the order of business on the agenda. He moved that items, No. 7 and 8 on the agenda should be taken uo for consideration before item No. 6. Item No. 6 was a proposal to add the Vernaculars to the list of second languages recognised for the First year and Intermediate examinations in Arts. The main proposition was in the name of Mr. K. M. Munshi and several amendments stood in the names of Prin. D. R. Gadgil, who wanted papers in English to be reduced, Prof. S. G. Sathe, who wanted to add to Sindhi and Urdu also to the list of the Vernaculars. Dr. K. G. Naik and Prof. A. K. Trivedn had also similar motions in their names.

TO SYNDICATE AGAIN.

Items Nos. 7 and 8 also referred to the same subject and Prof. V. B. Naik wanted them to be considered before item No. 6. Item No. 7 got the priority asked for but item No. 8 did not. Ultimately however all the items were sent back to the Syndicate for re-consideration on a unanimous vote of the Senate, as it was agred that the question raised by them were cognate and what is called the bifircation committee of the senate must consider them together in consultation with the Syndicate. Messrs. Munshi, Kanitkar and Balkrishna participated in the debate.

NEW FELLOWS.

On the motion of Dr. Ranina new two fellows Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy and Principal D. R. Gadgil were assigned to the faculty of arts as recommended by a Syndicate, all the fellows voting for.

BUDGET ESTIMATES.

Consideration was then given to the proposition moved by Prof. Sathe and seconded by Mr. D. G. Dalvi in the last meeting which runs "that the budget estimates of the University for the financial year 1927-28 prepared by the Board of Accounts and endorsed by the Syndicate be approved and passed."

Principal Kanitkar moved an amendment which sought allocate Rs. 20,000 out of the general funds to be spent on post-graduate at approved mofussil centres, but on an explanation from Messrs Munshi and Dalvi that there was nothing to prevent Senate from doing so, without committing it to the course Mr. Kanitkar prescribed, he withdrew it.

FELLOWS' TRAVELLING ALLOWANCE.

Dr. Viegas very seriously attacked what he called the expensive ways of the senate. He said the travelling allowances of the fellows have now reached the figure 33,000, which was entirely out of proportion to the work they did. He complained that several fellows from mofussil who otherwise travel by a lower class charge a higher class rates in their bills when they come for the senate meetings. He objected to the unnecessary expenditure on college inspection, for which in his opinions costly Bombay fellows were not necessary. He objected to the expenditure on the school of economies and post graduate studies also as not commensurate with the results. The fees charged to candidates at examinations he characterised as fleecing them.

After Prof. Sathe had replied, the motion was passed by a large majority.

M.B.B.S. EXAMINATION.

On the motion of Dr. Ranina, seconded by Dr. Patel, the following resolution in the name of Dr. Nadgir was passed:—

(a) That in regulation 6 of the old regulations relating to the Final M.B.B.S. Examination (page 168 of the current issue of the University Handbook), for the words "third Monday in June and the third Monday in November" 'substitute' the words "first Monday in April and the first Monday in December";

(b) That in line 2 of the Transitory Regulation 62 of the new regulations relating to the M.B. B.S. Degrees (page 181 of the University Handbook) 'substitute' "April 1929 for "June 1927."

LAW STUDENTS HARDSHIPS INCREASED.

A proposal to amend regulations 10 and 22 in law so as to restriet the benefit of exemption from individual papers at the first LL.B. and second LL.B. examinations to candidates who obtain 50 per cent marks separately in not less than two papers was moved by Mr. A. M. Kajiji, seconded and supported by Principal Wadia and Mr Dalvi and Mr. Munshi and opposed strongly by Mr. A. N. Surve was passed by a majority. The mover and the supporters pleaded taht they sought to impose this new restriction in the interest of efficiency, while Mr. Surve rested his case on practical considerations.

PHYSICAH TRAINING.

Consideration was hen given to the following proposition standing in the name of Dr. Purshotamdas D. Patel:—

"That the Report of the Syndicate on the question of the Physical Training of University students be recorded and that the regulations embodied in the resolution appended to the Report be headed 'XXV.—PHYSICAL TRAINING OF STUDENTS' and 'added' at the end of the General Regulations of the University published at pages 43-69 of the current issue of the University Handbook."

There were several amendments to this proposition, but Mr. Natarajan moved that this proposition should be altogether dropped and discussion on the merits of the question as to whether physical training should be taken up at all by the University proceeded with the permission of the chairman.

Dr. Patel put in a vigorous plea for compulsory physical training in the colleges in his speech. Miss. Contractor seconded.

Mr. Natarajan was joined in his attack on the proposal by principals Duhr, Hammil and McKenzie.

Mr. Munshi spoke against Mr. Natarajan's motion. Principal Kanitkar suggested some 'via media.' Mr. Natrajan was willing to withdraw his motion for passing over this item, if the house agreed to refer the proposal back to the Syndicate as suggested by Prof. Hamley. The house, however did not allow that procedure and Mr. Natarajan's motion was carried by 30 votes against 20.

After committing the items No. 6, 7, 8 about Vernacular to the Syndicate's consideration, the meeting terminated.

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST. (AUG 2ND.)

(By **KAM**, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas.)

SIGN OF ZODIAC: LEO.

If to-day is your birthday you are a great hunter of the zeal and valour displayed by Nimrod in good old days. Pope says of Nimrod as "a mighty hunter and his prey was man." Your prey is also man, in a sense. You are not a Rajah or a Nabob or even a petty Chief, but you possess more money than you can judiciously spend, hence your craving for posing yourself as a great shikari of big game (the "game," really, of cheating people). You go out with some well-known "Native" (white shikaris still persist, like Brig.-General Charteris or the Speaker of the Commons, in using the word) ezpert shigaris. The horrid deafening beating is done by "Native" villagers or labourers, and actual firing by the hired shikaris. The only thing you actually do, perched safely in the tree among the thick foliage is to tremble like aspen leaves when Mr. Stripes on the Rt. Hon. Leo roars his loudest. When he is bowled over (as Nazir Ali does even the most cautious player in cricket fields) you get down, watch the brute from a safe distance and after satisfying yourself that his sway in the jungle has ended, carry the booty to civilisation, spreading the news that the animal was bagged by yourself. Sometimes after an animal is shot on your behalf by a hired shikari, you fire another shot "namke vaste," to establish a proof positive that it fell to your infallible gun only. As a result of the whirligig of Time, when your stars are in the descendant and you have no means to employ a big staff of shikaris and beaters you will (like a certain notorious officer, who shall remain nameless, and who invented and employed the "villainous poaching system of shikar," *viz.*, of poisoning the brutes, and who dubbed himself "Tiger Slayer to the Government of India," thus making the nostrils of decent-minded shikaris stink) poison the brutes and boast of "shooting" so many scores of these carnivora. It is said by expert shikaris that a ten-feet tiger is an enormous brute, a rarity. But you will advertise through an obliging press that some of the animals bagged by you measured about 15 feet! Compared with your wretched ignoble "feats" the feats of Mlle. Maria la Corse, the famous Continental animal trainer who thrusts her lovely head into the dreadful jaws of a living lion is a million times honester and more amazing. Here Pettitcoat really scores over Panting Pants or "Potias" of cowards and hypocrites like you!

Earn Rs. 10 per day

"CHRONICLE"

Grand Prize Scheme

7 such coupons entitle a non-subscriber of "The Chronicle" to entry in the competition for the prize of Rs. 10 offered every day for a correct answer to a question of general interest.

FOREST GRIEVANCES IN BOMBAY.

BELATED AND HALF-HEARTED CONCESSIONS.

GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION ON COMMITTEES' REPORT.

The Government have published their Resolution on the Forest Grievances Enquiry Committee in 1924:—

The Committee was appointed in pursuance of a Resolution passed at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 30th July 1924. The Committee did not find it possible to submit an unanimous report, and they have accordingly submitted two separate reports, one representing the views of the official members and the other those of the non-officials.

The principal recommendations in the report of the official members are summarized below:—

(i) that no grazing fees be charged for calves up to the age of one year;

(ii) that the system of collection of grazing fees by village officers, which is now in force in part of the Kanara District, be extended, if it is found not to lead to a loss of revenue to Government;

(iii) that the district be declared to be the grazing unit for village cattle, subject to the customary right of the villagers to the first claim on the grazing in the forest of their own village;

(iv) that the existing arrangement under which grazing fees are recovered in respect of all cattle of forest villages continued, exceptions being made only in special cases where it can be proved that a large proportion of the cattle of a forest village make no use of the forest;

(v) that wherever possible separate areas be allotted to sheep and goats and that preference be given to agricultural cattle;

(vi) that there be no closure to grazing within a quarter of a mile of a village;

(vii) that cattle which have accidentally strayed a few yards across the boundary into the closed forest from the fields or from a road or watering place be not impounded if there is a herdsman with the cattle, and he has endeavoured to prevent the trespass.

Government sanction these recommendations, which have been accepted by the non-official members with two reservations, subject to the remarks made below. As regards (i), the non-official members consider that no fees should be charged for calves up to the age of 18 months. Government see no objection of the age of cattle being fixed at 18 months for the purpose of the concession of free grazing.

NON-OFFICIAL RECOMMENDATIONS.

The general view of the non-official members of the Committee is that much of the discontent prevailing among the ryots is the result of the high-handed action of Forest subordinates and of their illegal extortions. In order to bring about an improvement in this respect they suggest the adoption of the following measures, viz:—

(i) that officers of the rank of Divisional Forest Officer be asked to keep a strict watch over their subordinates and to take serious notice of any instance of harassment of the people; and

(ii) that District Forest Committees be formed in all districts, with power to hear forest grievances and to report thereon.

From the report of the official members it appears that some instances of high handed behaviour on the part of forest subordinates were brought to their notice but that there was nothing definite in them upon which action could be taken. The non-official members state that they were much struck with the universality of the complaints about the iniquities of the Forest Department. It is probably not a matter for surprise that a committee of this kind received a volume of complaints, when they were openly travelling through the country in search of them. But whilst Government are prepared to admit that the subordinates of the Forest Department, as of other Departments, may at times show a disposition to be high-handed, they do not accept the suggestion that the villagers in the vicinity of the forests are everywhere groaning under a systematic tyranny. Still less do they consider it necessary formally to call upon the Divisonal Forest Officers to keep a strict watch over their subordinates and to take serious notice of 'instances of harassment.'

Government do not approve the proposal for the formation of District Forest Committees, if this means the constitution of wholly non-official bodies functioning independently of the local officers of the Forest and Revenue Departments. They consider, however, that the constitution of advisory committees somewhat on the lines of the Railway Advisory Committee would be a salutary measure, tending to secure the free interchange of opinion between officers and representatives of the public and also to enlighten these representatives and through them the public generally as to the aims and objects of the policy of the Department and the justification for its action. Government are accordingly pleased to direct that arrangements shall be made to constitute in every district where forests play an important part an advisory committee presided over by the Collector and composed of a limited number of Forest and Revenue officers and of non-officials, the latter to include the local representative or representatives on the Legislative Council and representatives of the District Local Board and such non-official organization or organizations, if any, as may be thought fit to be represented. These committees should hold regular meetings, either quarterly or half-yearly, for the informal discussion questions concerning the administration of the Forest Department.

PARTIAL CONCESSIONS.

The other general recommendations contained in the report of the non-official members are dealt with below, the orders of Government being noted below each recommendation:—

(i) "That the grazing fees and other charges on forest produce such as grass, anjan leaves, thorns, fuel, stones, etc., which have been recently increased, be reduced at least to their original level, if not lower still."

The small fee of annas 4 a year for each head of cattle is much below the real value of the grazing enjoyed, and can hardly be regarded at the present time as anything but a nominal free. Government therefore regret that they cannot see their way to reduce the present grazing fees or to reduce or abolish the fees for other forest produce.

(ii) "That, grazing areas being insufficiciinti in several places, the local officers be instructed to determine what are a per head of cattle is necessary in each case."

Government hope that the object in view will be secured by the adoption of the district and not the taluka as a grazing unit, as already approved. In some cases it may be possible to curtail the period of closure for grazing and they are pleased to direct that the Conservators should adopt this measure whenever it is compatible with the successful regeneration of the forest after felling.

(iii) "That people be permitted to take anjan leaves on payment of a nominal fee, that anjan trees be reserved for fodder purposes and restrictions be placed on their cutting."

While unable to sanction any reduction in the fee for the collection of anjan leaves Government agree that in times of famine or severe scarcity the leaves should be given free.

COMMUNAL PUNISHMENT.

(iv) "That communal punishment be abolished and that the people from villages distant by five miles and over be not required to render any help and be not punished for not rendering it."

Government have issued orders in their Resolution No. 8654/24 dated 6th April 1927 suspending the communal system of punishment in the districts of East Khandesh, West Khandesh and Satara for a period of one year and substituting in its place a system of rewards to persons for the careful protection of the forests. If the experiment is found to be a success in these districts, Government will consider the feasibility of its extension to the rest of the Presidency. Similarly the system of communal punishment for illicit cuttings in Government forests has been ordered to be suspended throughout the Presidency for one year. Government consider that if people from distant parts come to extinguish fires, they should be given higher rewards.

(v) "That the Indian Forest Act be provincialised."

This matter does not fall within the terms of the Committee's reference, and Government do not propose to take any action thereon.

KANARA GRIEVANCES.

The non-official members have devoted much time and attention to the forest administration of the Kanara District. Their recommendations concerning this district, with the orders of Government thereon, are detailed below:—

(i) "That free grazing be allowed."

In view of the fact that fees have been paid for cattle grazing in the Kanara District since 1883 and that the existing rate of fee is only 2 annas a year per head of village cattle, that is, half of that charged in most other parts of the Presidency, Government see no reason to accept the recommendation.

(ii) "That the area set apart for grazing being inadequate, a sufficient area at the rate of three acres of suitable land per head of cattle be set apart for grazing throughout the district."

Sufficient areas have been set apart for grazing. In view of the action already taken, no further orders are necessary.

(iii) "That the lopping of trees and shrubs and burning of leaf-manure be allowed in minor forest in order to provide a supply of leaf-manure for (1) tari, (2) cocoanut gardens and (3) betal-nut gardens."

Kanara has been granted more concessions regarding timber, fuel, leaf-manure and other forest produce than any other district, and in view of the fact that an area of 32,000 acres was recently added to the minor forest already existing near the coastal tract, Government do not consider that any further concessions are necessary.

(iv) "That the pressure of forest round about cultivation and habitation being the cause of the decline in population and cultivation, forest teak plantations within a radius varying from 2 to 8 furlongs from cultivation and habitation be not raised in future and that all existing plantations not fulfilling this condition be cleared."

Government recognize the necessity of giving relief to the people from the pressure of forests around cultivation and habitations, and they are accordingly pleased to direct that no teak plantation shall be raised within a radius of one-quarter of a mile at least from the village site and one-eighth of a mile from cultivation, and that, wherever possible, an even wider strip shall be left free of such plantations.

(v) "That fuel be allowed free for the manufacture of jagri."

The proposal is approved.

(vi) "That a net work of roads be made all over the Kanara forests and that a railway be opened at an early date in Kanara."

The views of the non-official members regarding the desirability of constructing roads in the Kanara District will be given effect to as funds permit. The question of opening a railway will be separately considered.

OTHER DISTRICTS.

The recommendations of the non-official members, with the orders of Government thereon, in regard to the removal of grievances in the other districts are mentioned below:—

(i) "That grazing fees be not levied in respect of cattle passing through Khandesh forests on their way to graze in the Indore forests and of cattle which have brought carts for the removal of grass from the forests."

Government see no reason to alter the existing rules, any relaxation of which might result in abuse.

(ii) "That mhowra flowers and fruits be not sold or trees cut whole-sale in the Panch Mahals District."

A certain number of mhowra trees will be reserved in coupes and the mhowra seed is now being sown in closed areas. The Chief Conservator should be requested to see that mhowra trees are not made use of for illicit distillation.

(iii) "That villages in the Panch Mahals District be not forced to work on plantation and fire protection and other works at a time when they have urgent work in their own fields."

Government have issued orders in Government Resolution No. 8654/24 dated 6th April 1927 directing that villagers shall not be compelled to carry out forest works and that, where they are not bound to do such work in return for the privileges enjoyed by them, the work shall invariably be paid for either by daily wages at the market rates or by piece work rates calculated as to give a suitable daily wage.

INDEPENDENCE OF POST GRADUATE DEPARTMENT.

"AUTONOMY, ACADEMIC EFFICIENCY AND SECURITY."

CALCUTTA, July 30.

The annual general meeting of the Council of the Post-Graduate Department (Arts), held to-day at the Senate House was attended by all members of the Council, including the Vice-Chancellor and the Principals of the Calcutta Colleges. Professor Radhakrishnan was unanimously elected President of the Council for the current year, in succession to Sir Nilratan Sircar. Professor Radhakrishnan is the first professor to be elected President of the Council. In thanking the members, the newly-elected President said:—

OUR WATCHWORDS.

"Learning and scholarship cannot thrive," if we do not have an atmosphere of freedom. We should, therefore, endeavour to resist every encroachment which is likely to cut into the integrity and independence of the Post-Graduate Department. The autonomy of the Department must be carefully preserved. It should be our objective to maintain in the Post-Graduate Department a high level of academic efficiency. I have no doubt that if we do so, many of our difficulties will be over, and the Government will come to our help with liberal grants, and thus enable us to give the lie dtirect to the general feeling that it is the niggardly provision made by a step-motherly Government that is responsible for the present situation. Autonomy, academic efficiency and security of tenure ought to be our watchwords."—A.P.

'SPEED OF B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY TRAINS."

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Will you be good enough to spare a little space in your one of the daily issues, for the following few lines and thus you will oblige me as well as the public at large.

The authorities of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, were approached by me for the increase of speed in the through trains, leaving Colaba for Viramgam, which has been met with very little success. Formerly the speed of these trains was slow because the overbridges on this line were in rather weak condition, which was quite justifiabe both for the safety of the overbridges and that of the passengers, but now all the bridges between Colaba and Viramgam have been strengthened, so much so that a train may run over them with a full speed of 45 miles an hour. But I am sorry to say that the authorities are very much afraid to increase the speed of these trains, though high class engines are to be introduced very shortly. This causes great inconvenience to the passengers in reaching their destinations. The speed of the through trains of B. B. and C. I. is nothing in comparison with the speed of the through trains of foreign railways. I, therefore, hope ardently that the authorities of the B. B. and C. I. will be good enough to pay their special attention to this compiaint and while preparing the new schedule of the train speed, will do the needful in the matter and oblige the public at large.—Yours, etc,

JEJJEBHAI J. MEHTA.

Bana's House No. 442,
Girgam Road,
Karelwadi.

MUNICIPAL LABOURERS

PLEA FOR REDRESS OF GRIEVANCES

CONFERENCE IN BOMBAY.

A Conference was held under the auspices of the Depressed India Association at the Prarthana Samaj under the presidency of Mr. Meyer Nissim.

Sir Purushotumdas Thakordas opened the proceedings with a brief speech sympathising with the grievances of the depressed classes.

Below are given some of the resolutions passed at the Conference:—

The Conference of the Bombay Municipal Labourers requests the Municipal Commissioner to put them on permanent scale and make them entitled for leave increase etc.

That this conference of the Bombay Municipal Labourers requests the Municipal Commissioner to provide them with housing accommodation. (B) That the present undesirable arrangement of keeping two to three families in a small room 10. ins. by 12 ins. should be done away with.

That this Conference humbly request the Municipal Commissioner to make arrangements to allow permanent labourers one month's leave after every year will full pay as such leave is granted to labourers employed by the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co. Lad. (B) Also Casual Leave with pay for a fornight. That this Conference of the Municipal Labourers requests the Municipal Commissioner after taking seneority and ability into consideration labourers should be promoted to Maistries, Masons, and Mucadams.

That this Conference of the Municipal Labourers requests the Municipal Commissioner to make necessary arrangements to relieve the Road Department begaries who are asked at the last hour in the evening to remain in the Chowki and for emergency work such as removing obstruction on roads by the falling of trees, etc., (B) That the batch kept for such work should be paid for night shifts. (C) That the batch required for the day should be informed previously and not at the last hour whereby they are kept without food.

PLEA FOR REVERSION TO AN OLD SYSTEM.

That this Conference of the Municipal Labourers requests the Municipal Commissioner to bring into force the old arrangements of taking presentee and do away with the present arrangement off taking the same four times a day which cause great inconvenience to those begaries who reside away from their ward.

This Conference of the Municipal Labourers requests the Municipal Commissioner to make arrangements to pay extra wages for the night to those begaries who after their day's work continue for night shifts in stables for more than a month.

That this Conference of the Municipal Labourers requests the Municipal Commissioner that the present arrangement of keeping 2 to 3 families in a small room in some of the Municipal chawls be done away with and sufficient accommodation should be provided early.

That this Conference of the Municipal Labourers earnestly requests the Municipal Commissioner that the present arrangement of deducting "house rent" for relatives solely dependent on them, viz: an old father or old mother, should be done away with.

That this Conference of the Municipal Labourers requests the Municipal Commissioner to issue orders to departments concerned that no begari should be dismissed for petty faults but if some punishment be necessary it should be in the shape of a fine.

That this Conference of the Municipal Labourers requests the Municipal Commissioner to grant all maternity benefits to begari women namely leave on full pay etc.

If any Labourer commits any menial offence he should not be asked to go away at once but the necessary enquiry should be made and only a fine should be imposed on him. He should not be discharged immediately as has been the case hitherto.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 3.

Garden Party to Sir Manmohandas Ramji, Damodar Bhuvan, Warden Road, 5-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, Aug. 4.

At Home Party to Hon. Mr. Justice K. M. Jhaveri by the legal profession, Mahavir Jain Vidyalaya, Gowalia Tank, 6-30 p.m.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The Adjourned Quarterly Meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Wednesday, the 3rd instant, at 7 p.m. (S. T.) at the Congress House.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.

Messrs. Samaldas Purbhoodas Jeevundas and Ishwardas Lakhmidas have become patrons of the Children's Aid Society and have generously contributed Rs. 2,500 each to its funds.

F. WARD DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Candidates who wish to contest for seats on the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee from "F" Ward District Congress Committee are hereby requested to enlist their names on or before 9th August, 1927, at the "F" Ward D. C. C.'s Office, Rahim Building, Poibavdi, Parel.

REMOVAL OF SLAUGHTER HOUSE.

Mr. Hiralal Desai asks the Bombay Corporation to remove the nuisance.

Mr. Hiralal Desai one of the Municipal Councillors of the Bandra Municipality has given notice of the following resolution to be moved at the meeting of the Bandra Municipal Board:—

"This Board resolves that with a view to stop the offensive sight and stench of the Bandra Slaughter house, the Bombay Municipal Corporation (the owner of the slaughter house) and the B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co., be requested to immediately erect some sort of screen wall on the railway side of the slaughter house and thereby allay the long standing grievance of the innumerable passengers of Bandra and the suburbs."

STRANGE REPRESENTATIVES.

Commenting on the statement of the 27 Muslim Councillors of the Punjab "Khilafat Daily" writes:—

Our representatives are really of a strange character. Let India suffer, they will not even know it. Let the Muslims come in difficulties, they have nothing to do with them. Let there be any national work demanding sacrifices our representatives will be missing. But when the time of reaping the harvest comes they are in the forefront. When they have to enter the Councils their efforts are remarkable. They will not withhold any promise from the voters. But once the elections are over these promises are shelved very easily. In our to-day's issue our readers will read a statement signed by twenty-seven members of the Punjab Councils. They are all barristers, vakils and titleholders and they are also the self-made representatives of the Punjab Muslims. But their representative character was fully exposed very recently in the Punjab Council. The Khilafat organisation was attacked vilely and these men kept quiet. The Punjab Muslims were rebuked and they could not utter a single word in their defence. Mr. Afzal Haq and Dr. Alam complained about the high-handedness of the Punjab police but these men did not even vote with them let alone making speeches on the resolution.

The Punjab Muslims are at present confronted with a very important and delicate problem and are expressing their sorrow and indignation over the matter. But these men have no concern with it. In Lahore itself several meetings were held to keep our holy prophet free from vile attacks but in none of these meetings did any one of these gentlemen take part. And now when they have come forward to say something what is that? With a view to distract the attention of the Punjab Muslims from so important a matter, they now say that there should be separate electorates in the Punjab. Let us ask these men why they have brought this question to the front at this stage. Is it the proper time for it? The important problem before us is to get a law passed which would restrict all vile attacks on founders of religions and saints. But we do not know why leaving these problems aside one of the Punjab Ministers and his friends have come forward with the electorate problem. Apparently it seems that they want to utilise the present fervour of the Punjab Muslims for making their seats safe in the future Councils. Because every one knows that the communal leaders who are in the Councils at present will find it difficult to get in once the Hindus and Muslims are united. In that case neither the Hindus nor the Muslims will support them. This is the reason why communal leaders, whether they are Hindus or Muslims, are afraid of the common electorates not only in the Punjab but all over India. These people value separate electorates more than anything. But we will ask the Punjab Muslims to concentrate their attention on the only important problem before them and not to fall a victim to the false agitation of these men who are trying to utilise this awakening.

WHAT TILAK LIVED AND FOUGHT FOR.

BOMBAY'S HOMAGE TO DEPARTED LEADER

APPEAL FOR FUNDS FOR STATUE.

The seventh anniversary of the death of Lokmanya Tilak was observed in Bombay with a fitting tribute to the nation's great hero Eulogies were paid by several speakers in their speeches exhorting young men to follow Lokmanya Tilak's example and fight for Swaraj which was the birth-right of every Indian. The Marwadi Vidyalaya, which is seen half empty in the meetings held nowadays, was packed to the utmost long before the appointed time on Monday evening not so much to hear the speaker but to commemorate the anniversary with reverential affection, of the man who had sacrificed his life for the liberaton of India. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu who presided urged the audience to buy tickets towards the Tilak Memorial Fund for which Rs. one lac was required. Each ticket was worth rupee one and a number of tickets were sold on the spot.

After a song in honour of Lokmanya Mrs. Naidu read a message from Mr. B F. Bharucha regretting his inability to attend the meeting on account of illness of his mother. He urged his countrymen to shake off the sheepishness and assume the lion-like courage of the Lokmanya.

Mr. K. P. Khadilkar, an associate and life-long friend of Lokmanya Tilak, then drew a vivid picture in Marathi of what happened seven years ago on the death of Lokmanya. Mahomedans and Hindus and Indians of all castes and creeds, he said, vied with one another in carrying the bier of Lokmanya from Sardar Griha to Chowpaty, because he was held in veneration by all India. He was venerated because he did not love one caste or creed but the whole India, taking India as his Motherland, and all Indians as his brethren. He sacrificed all his earnings for his Motherland, and in spite of "Kesari" being a prosperous paper he used to be in debt because he spent his earnings for the liberation of India. He, therefore, urged Indians to remember what the Lokmanya had done for them and to subscribe their mite towards the Memorial Fund which required only one lac of rupees.

AN OBJECT-LESSON.

Maulana Shaukat Ali then said he came to know of Lokmanya Tilak in 1897 when the latter was first sentenced. Since then he had counted himself as an humble follower of Lokmanya Tilak. He had accepted the policy chalked out by Mahatma Gandhi for the sake of peace and good-will, but he made it plain that he was not a slave of policy, and did not wish that anybody should be a slave of policy. Lokmanya Tilak had paid the price of liberty, and Maulana Shaukat Ali held up that as an object-lesson before every Indian, and urged him to follow the Lokmanya. He asked Indians as to what they were doing for their country? It should be the heart-felt desire of every Indian, he said, to see his country free and whoever did that, followed Lokmanya Tilak and commemorated his memory well. He did not believe in the Royal Commissions as many such Commissions had come and gone. To get Swaraj, Indians had to make up their own mind whether they were going to have Swaraj by their own efforts or by the good grace of the Royal Commissions. There was no nation in the world which had become free without paying a price for it. In the last war, the whole Continent of Europe and parts of Asia were devastated because they paid price for freedom. India gave her share and was bled white but in return got the Jallianwalla Baug. He regretted the foolishness of the Punjabis who forgot the Jallianwalla Baug and were indulging in internecine strife of brothers against brothers.

FOLLOW EXAMPLE LOKMANYA'S.

If the people of India had real love and affection for the Lokmanya, there was only one test, and that was to follow his example. He urged the audience not to be led away by the misleading articles of the Anglo-Indian press when they wrote that the Tilak Swaraj Fund of Rs. one crore was squandered away. In fact, this small sum of Rs. one crore had been better used for the educational, medical and other domestic purposes of India for seven years than crores of rupees thrown away in the Chowpaty sea in the name of the Back Bay development in two or three years Whenever any difference of opinion arose between Hindus and Mahomedans, the Lokmanya used to say "We cannot give too much to Mahomedans." As a Mahomedans he also said: "We cannot give too much Hindus. If the Lokmanya were to come that day he would not be pleased to see quarrels among Hindus and Mahomedans. Owing to the communal trouble the whole civilised world was laughing at them, and he urged again that for the sake of their Motherland in commemorating the anniversary of Lokmanya Tilak, they should close up the differences, and be one nation and children of one Motherland.

HIS MOTTO.

Vir Waman Rao Joshi then said the motto of the Lokmanya was "Fight unto the end." He did not believe in the Royal Commissions. In fact, the British people know very well without sending Royal Commissions what India wanted, and if they wished to give it they could do so very easily. The only way to get Swaraj was, therefore, not through Royal Commissions but by following the motto of Lokmanya Tilak, viz:—"Swaraj is my birth-right, I shall have it, I shall fight unto the end for it."

Mr. Manekji Cowasji Patel then gave his reminiscences of Lokmanya Tilak as his associate of 16 years, and said the great quality of the Lakmanya was his admiration and love for his opponents. He loved Sir P. M. Mehta and Mr. G. K. Gokhale and wept on their deaths.

Mr. Purshottamdas Tricumdas Merchant also spoke and exhorted young men to follow Lokmanya Tilak to get Swaraj

Mr B. G. Horniman urged every Indian to become like Lakmanya Tilak and Mahatma Gandhi at least in miniature form to get Swaraj. No nation ever earned freedom without paying the price for it, and he exhorting Indians to make some kind of sacrifice for their country.

INDIA'S INCARNATE SOUL.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu in her closing remarks referred to the great and unprecedented disaster that had overtaken Gujerat where thousands of men were rendered homeless and said they should all consecrate their lives to the service of their Motherland for whom Lokmanya himself had sacrificed his life. Tilak was the incarnate soul of India and in solemn silence urged the audience to go to the resting place of the great man before departing for thier homes.

Though it was about 8-30 p.m. when the meeting dispersed a large throng of people then wended their way to the Chowpaty to say a word of prayer for the repose of the soul of the great departed patriot.

NATIONALISM: HIS RELIGION.

BOMBAY LADIES TRIBUTE TO LOKAMANYA

Eloquent tributes to the memory of Lokmanya Tilak were paid at the meeting held at Marwadi Vidyalaya yesterday, under the auspices of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha, Hindu Mahila Samaj and the Swarajya Sabha. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu presided on the occasion.

RELIGION OF NATIONALISM.

Mr. Waman Rao Joshi, who was the principle speaker said Tilak's religion was nationalism. He spent all his life in adversity, knew next to nothing of worldly happiness and incessantly thought and worked for the uplift of his people. He was in essence, a soldier, a fighter who waged a life-long war on the mightiest of the mighty, the British. In spite of thousand and one obstacles, he stood to his guns and carried on his penance like a worthy 'rishi' of old. He dared where ordinary people trembled to tread.

DARIDRA NARAYANS.

Service of the people and a desire to make his people self-respecting and free was his greatest passion in life. He voluntarily undertook to lead a life of poverty, when he could have easily chosen the way to riches and renown.

Mahatma Gandhi was only carrying on his work on a larger scale, as by carrying on his khaddar propaganda, he was providing food, clothing and shelter to the "daridra Narayans". Mr. Joshi exhorted all the ladies to help Gandhiji in his work by wearing, popularising and spinning khaddar.

Mrs. Avantika Bai Gokhale, summarised Mr Joshi's speech in Gujerati and spoke a few words in Marathi, exhorting, her audience to liberally contribute to the Lokamanya memorial fund that Mrs. Naidu was collecting.

MISLEADING LEADERS.

Mrs. Naidu, who began by apologising for coming late said that the chauffer took her to Marwari Bazar, when she wanted him to take her to Marwari Viryalaya, just as our leaders to-day are taking us somewhere else when we wanted to reach swaraj (laughter). She made an appeal to all to subscribe to the Tilak memorial fund and to adopt khaddar, for she said poets of all lands have sung that those who spin thread, spin out there fortune as well.

A vote of thanks to the lecturer and the president brought the proceedings to a close.

CELEBRATION IN SANTA CRUX,

Under the auspices of the Santa Cruz Village Congress Committee, the citizens of Santa Cruz celebrated the Lokmanya Tilak Anniversary Day on Sunday, in Viller Villa, when Sjt. Bhosekar of Ville Parle, Tilak Vidyalaya, recited the national kirtan. In the course of his kirtan, he dwelt upon the various aspects of the Lokmanya's life. He concluded with reciting the patriotic song of Swami Satyadeo

CLEBRATIONS IN SURAT.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SURAT, Aug. 1.

Lokmanya Tilak Anniversary was celebrated here at a public meeting held at Arya Samaj Hall under the Presidentship of Dr. Champaklal Ghia. Speeches were made by Mr. Dayalji Nanubhai and others on the lifework and sacrifice of the late Lokmanya.

CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM WORKMEN'S INSTITUTE.

The monthly meeting of the Supervising Board of the above Institute was held on Thursday last in the Central Hall of the Institute Mr. W. Harrop, Manager Currimbhoy Mills presiding. Mr. Amin, Auditor C. S. Welfare Work Bombay, members of the co-operative societies and the workers of the Institute were present. Monthly statements of the Currimbhoy Ebrahim Co-operative Store and of 30 cooperative credit societies were read and recorded. The statements showed a steady progress in the working of the two types of societies. Three applications for loans for Rs. .00/ each recommended by the Managing Committees and submitted to the Board for final sanction were considered and sanctioned, and the consideration of three more was postponed to the next meeting of the Board owing to the absence of the applicants.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST

APPLICATION FOR RELEASE ON BAIL

CASH OF RS. 1 LAKH AND SURETIES DEMANDED.

Abraham Perry, jeweller, who was brought to Bombay from Ceylon, at the instance of his brother Nathan Perry, in connection with the breach of trust in respect of Rs. ten lacs was paced before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Monday by Inspector Hurst of C. I. D.

Rao Bahadur Sunderdas Narandas appeared for the accused and applied for bail.

The accused in a statement to the court said the case against him was exaggerated in regard to the value of the articles. (For instance he said, the value of picture valued at Rs. 10 was put down at Rs. 1,000. Then, he submitted he had obtained decrees against the complainant in the London High Court. Besides, he was already in police custody for a month and prayed for release on bail.

Mr. R. P. Thanawala for the prosecution said Inspector Hurst had been to Calcutta for enquiry in regard to this case and had learnt that some of the articles referred to in the complaint were at Jubbulpore. The presence of the accused in police custody was therefore inevitable.

His Worship ordered the accused to be released on a bail of Rs. one lac in cash and two sureties in like amount failing which the accused was ordered to be in custody for two weeks.

PATHAN JAILED FOR SMUGGLING REVOLVER AND AMMUNITION.

While Navavas Bhutan (35) a Pathan was going out of the Red Gate of the Alexandra Dock on Sunday morning, he was challenged by a policeman and being searched an automatic revolver and 99 rounds of amunition were found on his person.

He was placed before Khandalawalla on Monday under the Arms Act. The accused pleaded guilty and said the revolver and the amunition were given to him by a Pathan working in S. S. "Kaiser-i-Hind".

His Worship sentenced the accused to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

ACCIDENT OR SUICIDE ?

YOUTH'S MYSTERIOUS FALL INTO SEA

The jury at the Coroner's inquiry in connection with the death of Hormasji Dosabhai Mistri, a Parsi youth aged 22 whose dead body was found floating in the sea at Apollo Bunder Bombay were unable to ascertain the motive of his death and an open verdict was returned.

Mrs. Mistry the dead youth's mother told the Coroner that her son was employed as a clerk in the B. E. S. and T. Company and was accustomed to travel from Parel to Colaba. She stated that he has no monetary troubles, and was subject to epileptic fits for the past eight months. Occasionally he stayed away from home for a couple of days and the last time she saw her son alive was on Friday. She suspected no foul play.

WEAVERS "DOWN TOOLS"

APOLLO MILL STRIKE

On Monday morning about 400 weavers of the Apollo Mill situate at DeLisle Road struck work as the management did not comply with their request regarding the working of two looms each.

The weavers, it appears, were asked to work three looms each from Monday, instead of two as before, and in return they were promised an increase of 20 per cent in their wages. The weavers refused to work unden the new arrangement and downed tools.

The other departments of the mill worked as usual.

CORPORATION'S GRANTS TO INSTITUTIONS

QUESTION REFERRED BACK TO COMMITTEE

At an adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation on Monday consideration was given to the report of the Committee regarding grants-in-aid payable by the Corporation to various institutions in the City. There were 30 institutions whose applications were considered involving a sum of Rs. 161,550 as against Rs. 1,54,740 as sanctioned by the Corporation.

There were several amendments on the report, and ultimately after some discussion, the matter was referred back to the Committee for re-consideration.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

On July 31, Sir William Birdwood inspected the 8th Cavalry, the 1st Battalion Royal Regiment, the 1st Battery, R.H.A., and the 86th Field Battery, R.A. His Excellency lunched with the Nizam and attended the Secunderabad races.

JAPAN'S COTTON TRADE. DWINDLES

REPURCUSSION OF CHINA'S UNSETTLED CONDITIONS.

TOKYO, June (By Mail).

The unsettled political condition in China, which has been torn to a state of disturbance, has had strange repurcussions on Japanese Commerce which has received a huge shock by the banking crisis. The moratorium granted by the Government was expected to give the much needed relief to industries but the chaotic condition of China has reduced Japanese exports of cotton cloths which have been speedily declining since the commencement of the year. According to official figures during the first decade of April they fell to 29,946,000 from the 32,806,000, corresponding figure for the corresponding period last year. Similarly, cotton exports yarn fell to 3,566 from 9,382 bales.

EXPORTS DWINDLE IN CHINA AND MANCHURIA.

"The Japan Financial and Economic Monthly" gives a detailed list of exports of cotton fabrics to China during the last three months which shows that exports to Shanghai and Hongkow have decreased by half on account of the disturbances. Exports to Manchuria also have been affected. However, the Japanese commercial circles look with satisfaction to the shipments to Hong-Kong, the South Seas and British India.

Owing, however, to the serious depression in the shipments to China, which claim about a half of the entire exports of cotton cloths, the stock of cotton fabrics in the domestic market has steadily increased. Warehoused stocks of cotton fabrics in Kobe and Osaka at the end of the first decade of April aggregated 83,600 bales. Contrasted with the end of February and the same date of last year, it shows an increase of 14,000 and 20,000 bales respectively. Cotton yarn stock in the two markets under review is given as 16-17,000 bales, showing an increase of 34,000 bales by comparison with two months ago.

GREATER YARN PRODUCTION.

The increase in the stock of cotton fabrics is due not only to the shrinkage of exports but also to the expansion of cotton yarn production to no small degree, as may be gathered from the figures below:

COTTON YARN PRODUCTION.
(in bales).

	1927	1926
January	215,371	205,660
February	220,737	214,530
March	224,110	216,330
Total	660,209	636,520

STOCKS LYING IN WEAVING FACTORIES.

The cotton yarn production for the first three months of the present year shows an increase of 24,000 bales over the corresponding period of the last year. As there is a decrease of 27,000 bales in exports against this increase in production, the supply of cotton yarn for the first quarter of the year was increased by about 50,000 bales in comparison with the same period of last year. Considering in addition the fact that exports of cotton fabrics decreased in the face of the increase in the production of the material, or cotton yarn, there must be a considerable amount of stock of yarn lying at the godowns of weaving factories.

It is generally observed that when the disturbances in China have subsided, there will be active shipments of cotton goods to that country as a reaction from the extreme depression. As, however, there seem to be scant possibilities of the present disturbances being so easily settled as has hitherto been the case in China, recovery of the export of cotton goods is likely to be still a long way off.—Free Press.

A. I. C. C. MEETING POSTPONED

MADRAS, Aug. 1.

The General Secretary of the All-India Congress Committee announces that owing to a replase of influenza, which still confines him to bed, the President of the Indian National Congress, after consulting the requisitionists like Mr. B. G. Horniman, Mr. T. Prakasam and Mr. B. Sam Murti, who do not desire to hold the meeting in his absence, extremely regrets he is constrained to postpone the meeting fixed for August 13 at Calcutta.

The Working Committee meeting fixed for August 12 is also postponed.

He trusts the members of the All-India Congress Committee and the Bengal Executive would excuse the inconvenience.—Free Press.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

JANUARY.

NEW YORK.

	Aug. 1.
Previous Closing Rate	18.63
To-day's Opening Rate	18.71
Difference	+.08
To-day's Closing Rate	18.58
Difference	—.05

LIVERPOOL.

Aug. 1.

The Liverpool Market is closed to-day.

Broach Expectation Rs. 375 0 0

LONDON SILVER MARKET

Aug. 1.

The Silver Market is closed to-day.

Men and Matters.

Presiding at the Conference convened by the Depressed India Association at the Prarthana Samaj Hall on Sunday, Mr. Meyer Nissim said that theorists distinguished between employers and employed as opposing factors. Not for him such dismal distinctions. He considered the two classes only as two blades of a pair of scissors, effective when working in harmony.

* * * * * *

Yes, but the trouble is that very often the employer's blade is so keen and so effective that it comes down sharply on the other. Result, the disharmony of strikes.

* * * * * *

Prof. R. M. Joshi says that Indian students often act as "admirable sponges" to absorb all that their professors tell them.

* * * * * *

That is why so many of them have a flabby, flacid unhealthy appearance. And some of their mentors at least are averse to compelling them to be physically fit.

* * * * * *

Father Duhr, for example, said at the Senate meeting on Saturday last that "if there was a choice between cleverness and health, he for one would prefer clevernes rather than be healthy." What an idea!

* * * * * *

Willie: "Mother, if baby ate tadpoles, would it make him croak like a frog?"

Mother: "Good gracious, no. They'd kill him."

Willie: "Well, so far they haven't."

FOOTBALL

HARWOOD LEAGUE

R. A. BEAT G. I. P.

Monday's match between the Royal Artillery and G. I. P. resulted in a win for the former by three goals to one after a game of vacillating fortunes. The railwaymen played well in the first half and at the interval were leading by the only goal, that being scored by Milne. Although they had some opportunities to equalise the gunners somehow failed in face of a determined defence. On resumption of play the R. A. improved and they were faster on the ball than before. Fieldhouse equalised for them but they left their final effort till almost too late. Not many minutes were left when shepperd put them ahead and a few seconds before the end Benham added the third goal with a fine low cross-shot.

ROYAL ARTILLERY 3 goals.
G. I. P. 1 goal.

ROYAL ARTILLERY:—Bunce; Brown and Holdeman; Williams, Shepherd and Hooper, Devine, Benham, Fieldhouse, Ware and Russell.

G. I. P.:—Eagle; Veevers and Calleghan. Simpson, Conroy and Powell; Greenburn, Milne, Kirker, Thompson and Hanson.

Referee:—C. Dickens.

TO-DAY'S MATCH.

R. A. M. C. vs. Cheshires.

MARTIAL LAW IN HANKOW

LONDON, August 1.

Hankow.—Martial law has been proclaimed again for the fear of a Communist rising, following the strike of rickshaw coolies who attacked the police headquarters in an attempt to release a Union official who was arrested after the quarrel due to the Chinese Chamber of Commerce stopping donations to coolies.—Reuter.

PLENARY MEETING POSTPONED.

LONDON, July 31.

Geneva.—Plenary meeting of Conference has been postponed until 3rd or 4th August.—Reuter.

A NEW ADDITION TO THE WONDERS OF THE MEDICAL WORLD

THE "SHAKTI SANJIVANI" PILLS.

Prepared after 48 years' long experience and containing the most efficacious and highly Valued ingredients. They help the power of retention and make the body iron-strong.

Price: Rs.12-0 Net.

For a tin with 60 Gold coated Pills—full one month's course.

Rs. 8-0 for a tin with 30 Pills.

For a full list of all other preparations write to:

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar.)

LAW and BUSINESS

Prof. Davar's Books for Students Law, Accountancy and Business

A PERFECT BUSINESS LIBRARY.

Five best books by Principal Sohrab R. Davar, Barrister-at-Law of Davar's College of Commerce and lately of the Government College, are those by the most experienced and the best-qualified teacher of Commerce in India.

Most of them are recognised and recommended to Government Diploma in Accountancy as well as B.Com. students all over India.

1. COMPANY LAW (1921): A book written specially for business-men and students of Commerce, Directors, Company Agents, Managers, Shareholders and Accountants. Rs. 7.
2. MERCANTILE LAW (1925): 4th Edition. It deals with the complete Mercantile Law in simple language with references and carefully prepared Index. Rs. 9.
3. HIGHER ACCOUNTING (1916): A book for Book-keepers, Accountants, Auditors, Accountancy Students and Business-men. Rs. 6.
4. BUSINESS ORGANIZATION (2nd Edition), 1922, dealing with problems of organization and promotion of Companies Systems in use in large business offices. Stock exchange practices, Labour efficiency and organisation, Secretarial Work and Scientific advertising. Rs. 7-8.
5. G. D. A. SOLUTIONS SUPPLEMENT 1925, Rs. 1-8-0.

PUBLISHERS:

Messrs. RAMCHANDRA GOVIND & S N, Booksellers

Opp. St. Xavier's High School, Bombay.

Drive Out
The Dread Disease:

MALARIA

BY USING

ZANDU'S Malaria Mixture

That Rapidly Removes
The Root Cause
of The Malady
IN
Repeated attacks of
Fever attended with
Enlargement of Spleen
Loss of Strength
Loss of Appetite

Prompt & Persistent use of

ZANDU'S Malaria Mixture

is

Just What You Need

ZANDU PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LTD.

BOMBAY 14

Selling Branch:

Old Bhatia Mahajanwadi,

Kalbadevi, Bombay 2

One Bottle Ans. 14; One Doz. Rs. 9

List of Ayurvedic Preparations on application.

RED SCOTCH SHINING

GRANITE PILLARS

OF DIFFERENT SIZES

for TEMPLES & PALACES

Ready available from stock.

RAVAL & CO.,

13, Bank St., Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1927.

WANTED : CO-ORDINATION.

The citizens of Bombay will be gratified to find that this city is coming up to expectations and will not lag behind when it is a case of succouring those in distress. A meeting is announced for this evening in the Cowasji Jehangir Hall in the circular signed by many of Bombay's leading men in public life who are convinced though somewhat late in the day that "it is necessary to start an organisation forthwith in Bombay to collect subscriptions and give relief to the affected areas" in Gujarat and Kathiawar where the extent of the suffering remains still partially concealed from us owing to the difficulty of rapid communication. H. E. the Governor is in communication with the Sheriff of Bombay and a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay will shortly be called also by the latter. We wish the meeting had been held earlier, but it is a case of better late than never and we hope due co-ordination will be effected between the various bodies now active in the philanthropic field so that there may be no overlapping of effort and waste of precious energy.

The immediate need, of course, will be for food and clothing. But help in this direction will be only of a temporary nature. Relief, to be adequate, will have to take into account the real loss the people have suffered in the affected areas. News comes from everywhere, villages and towns, of houses having collapsed and their owners and tenants having been rendered destitute. Cattle have been destroyed in thousands and the poor agriculturist has thus lost his all except the land, while the worker or the petty trader in town or city has been rendered entirely destitute. They have all to be helped in such an adequate manner as to enable them to resume their avocations. For help of this kind, money will be required in lakhs. The State must bear the main part of the burden. But private charity must also do its share. In Baroda, the Government have already taken in hand the creation of a special organisation based on co-operative principles to give State aid for the supply of houses. Ahmedabad has sought to tackle the problem by raising a special loan fund of seven lakhs to help those whose houses have been destroyed to rebuild them besides the special fund to supply food and clothing.

Speakers at to-day's meeting, as well as members of the Legislative Council who will discuss this subject, will, we have no doubt, bear in mind the complexity as well as the immensity of the problems created by the calamity that has overtaken Gujarat and Kathiawar. The Government, the public and all public organisations which have to deal with the agriculturist in the field and the worker in the factory. The Government, Municipalities, Local Boards, the Mill-owners' Associations, the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, the District Co-operative Banks, will have to co-operate in the solution of these problems. Each of them will have to work in its respective field of activity. But, if the work is to be done with the maximum of efficiency and with the minimum waste of time, energy and money, which in these days of depression, is not easy to find, it is imperative that the representatives of all these organisations should meet and consult together and clearly determine their respective spheres of relief work. The disaster is an unprecedented one. It calls for unprecedented remedial measures. We suggest, therefore, the creation of a small Council of Action, of representatives of all the organisations mentioned, which will envisage the problem as a whole and formulate the lines on which relief should be organised.

COTTAGE INDUSTRIES AND THE INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT.

From some years past there has been much talk of village reconstruction and the development of cottage industries. But we doubt if either Government or the public have evolved a definite scheme capable of extensive application beyond the Khaddar scheme of Mahatma Gandhi. The Annual Report of the Department of Industries for the year 1925-26, however, contains some useful suggestions which we commend both to the Government and the public. We specially invite their attention to the following passage in the Report and the recommendations therein made by the Director, Mr. F. E. Bharucha:—

"The low standard of living in India is a powerful factor in the rivalry with modern industrialism. Indian labourers when they work for others for wages are very inefficient and not amenable to strict discipline, but the cottage workers on the contrary are more efficient and hardworking when they work for themselves independently. This is one of the reasons why cottage industries still survive so largely in this country. There are so many different kinds of cottage crafts carried on in this Presidency that it is very difficult to suggest measures as regards State help that may be found suitable for all of them. Some of the cottage workers are experts in their crafts which cannot be improved and any attempt to improve them has to be done very judiciously and cautiously, if attempted at all. To help the cottage workers and to elevate their condition it is necessary to organise a well-planned system of training the children of the artisans in the vocations of their parents in properly equipped industrial schools attached to primary schools in important towns. It is not difficult to teach elementary carpentry and black-smithy in village schools in rural areas so as to impart some instruction and practice in the use of ordinary plain tools to the sons of agriculturists to enable them to do petty repairs to their agricultural implements. For specialised cottage crafts, however, I suggest the following methods of help:—

(1) Use of better and most modern tools and appliances may be stimulated and better methods of working may be taught to the cottage workers through technically trained circle officers attached to this Department.

(2) A central buying agency and an exhibition sale-room may be established in large towns to buy and dispose of the articles made by cottage craftsmen.

(3) Cheaper credit may be made available to approved cottage workers.

(4) New designs and patterns may be introduced amongst the craftsmen to suit modern tastes and requirements.

(5) Propaganda may be instituted for educating the taste of the public for indigenous art crafts and other articles manufactured by cottage craftsmen.

(6) Cottage workers may be induced and encouraged to form Co-operative Socities amongst themselves."

The above brief observations and suggestions are by an experienced technologist who seems to have lived and worked amongst mill labourers and cottage workers and studied their economic conditions minutely. We suggest that the Ministers of Education, Industry, Agriculture and Co-operative Departments may well join hands and urge Government to take up these suggestions. They may even have a separate Cottage Industries Institute organised and controlled by Mr. Bharucha by re-appointing him as a special case, thereby taking advantage of his wide knowledge and experience of the cottage crafts. The pitiable plight of the cottage and village craftsmen in this country is well-known but nothing has been done to alleviate their economic condition. Will the Legislative Council take up this matter seriously? The premier cottage industry of this Presidency is the hand-loom industry. Mr. Bharucha points out that the production of hand woven cloth has increased by 40 per cent over the out-put about twenty-five years ago and that the percentage of hand-woven cotton cloth to the total consumption of cotton cloth in this country is now about 29 as against 27 twenty-five years ago. Mr. Bharucha, being a textile expert, seems to have devoted much thought to the hand-loom section of his Department and he has introduced an innovation by giving interesting illustrations of some of the hand worked labour saving machines he devised and made for the benefit of hand loom weavers. We find from the reports of the Departments of Industries of Madras, Bengal, Bihar and Orrisa that these provinces have engaged highly qualified and highly paid textile experts to look after this section but in Bombay Mr. Bharucha had to do this work in addition to his duties as the Director! Could it be that whenever an Indian succeeds a European in a highly graded post, he is so over-burdened with work that he must either fail or collapse so tha he may be shown up!

Unlike other Departments which have to be conducted in accordance with set rules and regulations, like those of Excise, Education, Jails, and Factories, the Department of Industries is a unique one requiring as its head one who has a highly-gifted mechanical mind and a sound technical and commercial training. Such a combination is rarely found and when found should be fully availed of. But instead of prolonging the services of Mr. Bharucha for a year or two Government have pensioned him off on the pretext of the age limit of 55 and it is now sought, we hear, to break up the Department entirely. We have heard that the whole of the weaving section of the Department of Industries has already been transferred to the Co-operative Department thereby reducing the scope and importance of the Industries Department which may be kept under the control of the Civilian Collector of Bombay as a minor or unimportant section of his office. And this has been done before the receipt of the Report of the Indusries Committee appointed by Government to report on the future activities and expansion of the Department. Did the Government expect a calamity to fall over the Presidency if they kept up the Department for about six months or a year more till the Committee's deliberations were over? And all this has happened with the concurrence of our Indian Ministers, and Indian Members of the Executive Council! From a study of the Report of the Department, which we have reviewed at great length in view of its great importance and of the Report of the Industries Commitee, we are thoroughly convinced of the immense possibilities of the Department under a qualified Indian Director. We are confident that the Legislative Council will not allow the Department either to be broken up or starved out of existence.

HINDU WOMEN AND RIGHT TO PROPERTY.

DR. DESHMUKH SUGGESTS CHANGE IN LAW.

"Give Hindu women dignity and security by according them the right to hold property," said Dr. Deshmukh at the recent meeting in Marwadi Vidyalaya on the Anniversary of the Widow Re-marriage Act. He stressed the importance of effecting a change in the present Hindu law in this matter and a representative of the "Chronicle" interviewed him after the meeting to ascertain his views on a subject which he has evidently studied closely.

"Don't you think that the re-marriage of Hindu widows is a great step forward in liberalising Hindu thought in regard to marriage restrictions?" asked our representative.

"It is only a small step forward," replied Dr. Deshmukh, "when one notices how sad is the plight of Hindu women, particularly of Hindu widows and unmarried girls. They have no property of their own. The present Hindu legislative code does not make provision for it. It is contended that the Shastras forbid it. The result is that the Hindu woman feels a sense of utter helplessness. She knows that she has to be dependent upon somebody else for her maintenance."

TINKERING WITH THE PROBLEM.

"Do you think such revolutionary reform in Hindu social ideas possible just yet?

"I don't see how you can say—just yet. Seventy years ago the Widow Re-marriage Act was passed. Since then we have been only talking of reform and doing nothing substantial. Has there been any real attempt on the part of Hindu leaders to elevate the status of the women of their community? I am afraid the answer must be, not much. I should even say none at all because we have missed the real point. Education, adult marriage, widow re-marriage—these reforms merely tinker with the problem. The great thing is to give Hindu women status and security in life, a sense of dignity, which will make them feel that they can fight life's battle even when unsheltered and friendless. In the political line, it is agreed that the vote secures a man or woman—such dignity. In the social and economic sphere it is the right to hold property on their own account that makes men feel independent. How can you deny that right to Hindu women if you do want to give them status and dignity? The lot of the Hindu widow will remain unbearable so long as she remains deprived of the right and don't forget also that the question of unmarried girls in Hindu society is sure to be a troublesome one unless the right to hold property is accorded to all Hindu women."

"Will the unmarried girls present a growing problem?"

"Certainly. You don't mean to say that their fathers and relatives can be expected to support them all their lives. Some might. But fathers and relatives are not eternal. You must tackle this question from a common sense point of view. Common sense dictates that in these modern enlightened days we Hindus have no business to be slaves of ancient customs. The unmarried girl as well as the Hindu widow will have a self-respecting existence only when she can claim the right of inheritance."

THE MUSLIM EXAMPLE.

"And you think possibly that the Hindus as compared to other communities are worst off in this respect?"

"Of course they are. Take the Muslim community for example. Hindu women, even though they are mothers, are not treated as though they had an economic value in the household. Muslim women.

(Continued on page 10.)

NOTES OF THE DAY.

Is It The Beginning?

Is it the beginning of the end in regard to Signor Mussolini's dictatorship of Italy and the arbitrary power which Fascism holds in that country? The story of revolt amongst the agrarian population of North Italy and the outbreak into violence of the long-standing feud between the industrial and the agrarian sections of the Italian people in various places are signs that Fascism with its autocratic suppression of individual liberty will be powerless to stem the tide of popular dissatisfaction swelling and breaking out against it. The Lugano correspondent of the "Daily Herald" says that the clash of interests between the industrialists and the agrarians in Italy brought to a head by the economic crisis in the country will operate as a powerful disintegrating force against Fascism. Professor Salvemini, one of the most redoubtable opponents of Signor Mussolini's doctrines and methods, foresaw this long ago. He and others like him, exiled from Italy, who have been preaching against the danger to humanity if the world's Mussolinis be allowed to flourish, can now have a chance of hoping that very soon their own country will be free from the Fascist incubus. The one stumling block in the way of such hopes being realised soon is the alliance that Imperialism makes with Fascism. If the Italian masses, however, are able to stand together Signor Mussolini will have to return to his old socialism minus castor oil and suppression of individual liberty.

Perilous Adventure.

Prince Carol of Roumania evidently believes that a large section of the population in the country which has agreed to accept without compiaint his own son as its King will change its mind after a gesture from him that he will return to rule over it. His manifesto, which the Roumanian Press criticises adversely, states that he has no thoughts of fomenting any kind of agitation but that is precisely what his action will lead to because his very next utterance in that masifesto demonstrates his anxiety to fight for the throne. When he says that he has "a right and duty" to see that the nation's greatness is not impaired and when he talks about his son entering upon his inheritance "when the time comes" it is clear that the son's time must come only after the father has had his own innings. It is a perilous adventure Prince Carol will embark upon, if he persists in his intention, because the Bratianus, and the Janescus and the other Liberal leaders in Roumania are strong enough to prevent a revolution.

From Positive to Negative.

The latest news about the Three Powers Conference on the reduction of naval armaments is hardly re-assuring. "Authoritative circles," we are told, are "not without hope" that the new proposals advanced by Britain may afford a basis of agreement. But the likelihood is that so long as America is not willing to accept the British assumption that owing to her "imperial necessities" she must remain the first Naval Power in the world and so long as Britain cannot appreciate the American view that real disarmament means for each power actually impairing naval efficiency as a sign of being in real earnest, no agreement is possible. It is interesting to note that British shrewdness has foreseen this possibility. The British plan is, as the "Observer's" diplomatic correspondent points out, to propose a negative agreement if a positive one is not possible. It will seek to bind the contracting parties not to embark on a new building programme during an agreed period. Both Japan and America are sure to disagree with this move.

Their Modest Wants.

We have known an Indian peasant who cured a big official of a disease pronounced incurable by experts but who, when asked for whatever fees he wished, asked only for a good warm blanket. Of this man we were reminded as we read the various resolutions, published elsewhere, that were passed by the "depressed" class employees of the Bombay Municipality at their Conference held on Sunday. The President of the Conference, Mr. Meyer Nissim, did not exaggerate the value of their services to the city when he said to them: "For the health and cleanliness of the city you are responsible. By your work you ward off disease, keep the roads in good condition and maintain the purity of food and residence in the city." Turn now to their demands. They are as modest as they can be. The employees ask for "kamblis" during the monsoon, for freedom from "the present undesirable arrangement of keeping two families in a small room 10 by 12 feet" as also from summary dismissal without enquiry, for the benefits of Workmen's Compensation Act and such other "concessions" as could make their life and work endurable. The President acknowledged that some of the demands were for elementary justice, but as regards others such as comfortable housing, medical relief, etc., without questioning their reasonableness, he said that they would cost lakhs and the Municipality was hard pressed for funds. But the real question is whether the Municipality has any juster or more urgent claims on its funds than the above claims of their depressed as well as suppressed employees. We think not. It is the distribution of funds more than the funds themselves that is at fault. Even in the Municipality as in other institutions run on competitive lines, the weak, however deserving, go to the wall and from him that hath not more is taken away.

Premature Orders.

It is unusual for a Government claiming to be progressive to close existing educational institutions instead of adding to them. The recent proposal of the Bombay Government to close down the Training Colleges at Dharwar and Ahmedabad naturally called forth loud protests from all quarters and a number of questions in the Council. To the latter, Government now give the reply: "The whole question regarding the restriction of the output of trained teachers from certain training institutions in the presidency is under the consideration of Government and, pending their final decision on the above question, the provisional orders issued regarding the closing of some of these training institutions have been held in abeyance." It is something for Government to listen to public criticism and stay their hands. But could not the "provisional" orders have followed instead of preceding the "final decision"?

Undue Delays.

Possibly Government were conscious that their final decision might be a long time in coming. At the last Primary Education Conference several delegates protested against undue delays on the part of Government in approving of budgets or schemes of expansion framed by local bodies. The scheme of the revised salaries of the Karachi municipal school teachers is a good case in point. This scheme was received by Government in February 1923. But it is still under their consideration. Then the question regarding the removal of the "tolerated areas" that is, the dens of prostitution, in the very heart of the city of Bombay, has long been before Government. They admit that "there is in many quarters a strong feeling that the so-called tolerated areas should be abolished." But all that they have to say even now is that "Government are now, not for the first time, earnestly considering the best method of dealing with the problem." A timely adoption of the second best method may often be more effective than the best method ever under consideration.

RACING IN WESTERN INDIA.

(BY C. L. D.)

Racing correspondents on this side of India have always lamented the apathy of the public in supporting their criticisms on racing questions. I am glad to find that "A Lover of Sports" has taken some interest in the matter, has exposed some of the shortcomings of the W. I. T. C., its autocratic tendencies, and the waste of stakes money on useless races, etc. He is quite right when he draws attention to the quality and quantity of the body known as members of the W. I. T. C. Election to membership is a question of influence. If a person happens to know two or three club members he generally can be admitted as a stand member whether he is the right sort of person or not. At present there are many persons who are stand members who have no 'locus standi' at all. Pure men of straw who occupy no position at all in the city, even overseers of workshops, men with no occupation, petty wine-sellers, even taxi drivers are stand members of the W. I. T. C. No wonder that there are many people of recognised standing in Bombay who prefer to sit modestly in the Grand Stand rather than to strut about as members of the W. I. T. C. with the badges proudly displayed on. This is an anomaly which reflects no credit on the W. I. T. C.

AN AUTOCRATIC BODY.

For many years now I have always, in the press, said that the W. I. T. C. was an autocratic body. Their disciplinary power is much abused and is exercised in a manner that has often called forth vigorous protest from even this lethargic public. The case of Goolam Ali, of Joe Harper, the trainer of Orange William, P. Brown, the jockey McQuade and also jockey A. C. Walker, the unmerited censure passed on Trainer J. Robinson and other cases that race goers can easily recall to mind show how the W. I. T. C. decide cases in a manner that can hardly be said to be just. Many of its decisions are of a capricious nature which irritate rather than reassure the public. Very often a jockey is fined, suspended or warned off without much ado; the poor fellows who are often too bewildered to talk cannot even defend themselves and are summarily dealt with. In Australia, France and I believe in England the question is seriously considered. Jockeys and trainers are represented by people who can talk and argue on their behalf. On the other hand, it is well-known that there are some jockeys here, mostly English by origin, who enjoy an immunity from trouble which is the surprise of race-goers year after year. Of late, the W. I. T. C. does not even care to let the public know questions of importance. Formerly the decision of the stewards on such questions as the results of enquiries into irregular runnings, complaints and so forth were notified, but now all this is supposed to be no concern of the public. The W. I. T. C. is not bound to give any information. The handicapping has given rise to frequent criticism and it is well-known that insignificant and obscure owners always dread this ordeal. Influential stables were and are still treated with greater consideration than others and honest criticism is simply ignored by this august body. On the contrary it has the

(Continued on page 10.)

BOMBAY IS ROUSED AT LAST.

HARROWING NEWS FROM KATHIAWAR.

S. S. 'BAHADURI" REACHES BHAVNAGAR.

HAVOC IN KAIRA AND PANCHMAHALS.

MORE DISTRESSING DETAILS FROM AMOD AND JAMBUSAR.

GAEKWAR'S MESSAGE TO DEWAN.

At last prominent citizens of Bombay have awakened to their duty. A public meeting has been summoned to meet this evening at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall to concert measures for relief of distress in Gujarat and Kathiawar.

His Excellency the Governor has been in correspondence with the Sheriff of Bombay who has also agreed to call a public meeting as early as possible.

The Council to-day will discuss an adjournment motion on this subject

His Highness the Maharajah of Baroda has wired the Dewan asking him to help the distressed people in every possible way.

The distress in and around Baroda is acute. According to a Free Press message villages in the outskirts of Baroda are reported to have been completely annihilated.

Our Special Commissioner wires harrowing details of the disaster in Amod and Jambusar talukas where almost all houses have collapsed, rendering thousands of people homeless and destitute.

The Collectors of Kaira and Panch Mahals from whom there was no news for over a week have at last sent telegrams to Government describing the damage done in those districts.

Our Ahmedabad Correspondent gives an account of the havoc caused in the City where 5,200 houses have collapsed, entailing a loss of nearly 23 lakhs. The great problem facing the City is the provision of houses for the dishoused. A special loan fund of 7 lakhs is being raised to help those whose houses have been destroyed to rebuild them.

By to-day the full train service between Ahmedabad and Viramgam is expected to be resumed, while the normal service between Mehsana and Wadhwan will be resumed to-morrow. Service between Ahmedabad and Baroda will be resumed from Saturday.

The S.S. "Bahaduri" with the relief party for Kathiawar from where there is the news yet, has reached Bhavnagar.

Harrowing news reach us from Kathiawar as we go to press. Chuda, Limbdi, Wadhwan, and Dhrangadhra had 40 inches of rain. About 3,300 houses have been damaged.

3300 HOUSES COLLAPSE IN KATHIAWAR.

(From Our Special Commissioner).

SURAT, August 1.

Unimaginable havoc has been caused by the floods in Amod and Jambusar Talukas of Broach District. The situation there is more serious and alarming than what I had wired out. Over and above the ten villages that have been swept away in Amod Taluka, nine more villages have been completely washed away by the floods in those areas. Almost all houses in the two Talukas have collapsed, rendering thousands of persons homeless and destitute. Cattle and also the agricultural implements, the only property of the poor villagers have been carried away by water.

Hence no land can be tilled and seed sown again, although there are chances of some crops, if seeds are sown within a week at the latest.

LOCAL OFFICIALS STILL INDIFFERENT.

The local officers do not apparently consider the situation so alarming, because when public workers, including the sober-minded co-operators believe that at least one lakh is necessary to lend some necessities to the suffering humanity in the Broach District which number over 10,000 persons, men, women and children, the Collector of Broach who returned from Amod yesterday afternoon, has asked for only Rs. 50,000 from the Government hoping that only Rs. 25,000 would be sanctioned, when about twenty villages have been completely swept away in his own district and when the people are taking shelter on trees and on the roofs of houses.

Messrs. W. S. Mukadam and H. J. Amin, Members of the Bombay Council went out yesterday and this morning again to organise relief work.

Mr. Hiralal Narielwala, an ex-M.L.C. accompanied them and promised whatever help he could give.

DR. CHANDULAL'S EFFORTS.

Dr. Chandulal Desai has made Amod his temporary headquarters, and is moving about in villages with his volunteers to save people and provide them with food and clothing. The volunteers and the Navsari Boy Scouts, who are now engaged in relief work, are bringing down unconscious villagers, both men and women, from trees on which they had taken shelter. Being practically without food for the last five days, they are unable to speak. Medical aid has been provided by Dr. Chandulal and other workers.

At a meeting of the local workers of Amod held yesterday, it was decided to raise funds locally and Rs. 2,500 were collected on the spot. A Committee, with the Thakore Saheb of Amod as Chairman, was elected for collecting funds and organising relief in Amod and Jambusar.

The floods in Dhadhar are subsiding and it is possible to go to Jambusar on foot to-day.

Railway and telegraphic communications have not yet been opened, as the Dhadhar Bridge is still unsafe.

CAMBAY VILLAGES DEVASTATED.

Several villages near Cambay have been devastated by heavy floods and there are more human casualties on this side than in any other place. Several corpses were found drifting on the shores of Dhadhar near Amod, to-day, among them being a postman also. He had currency notes for Rs. 900 in his pockets and several letters. Another was that of a woman with ornaments worth several thousands on her body. I hear that the Cambay State officials have exhibited more zeal in doing their duty than the Broach authorities. Though the water in the Narbada are going down, they being only 20 feet this noon, the current in the river is very

(Continued on next page.)

SITUATION IN GUJARAT.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION IN COUNCIL.

POONA, August 1.

After interpellations were over, Mr. Swami Narayan (Ahmedabad) moved the adjournment of the House to consider a matter of urgent public importance, namely, the situation created by the floods in Gujarat. The President, however, allowed the motion to be moved to-day (Tuesday), as he had not informed the Revenue Member about it.

Messrs. Mukadam and Amin who had been to Broach to visit the flooded areas, are returning to Poona to-night, and they propose to move adjournment of the Bombay Legislative Council on Tuesday to consider the serious situation in Gujarat.—Free Press.

SOLITARY BACHELOR LIFE

DANGER TO GOOD COLONISATION

MR. ANDREWS UPHOLDS FAMILY LIFE.

CAPE TOWN, July 31.

Durban.—Mr. C. F. Anddews in a farewell interview prior to his departure for India stated that he left South Africa with a feeling of thankfulness at the remarkable growth of friendly relationship between South Africa and India which the presence of the Rt. Hon. Sastri had served to foster. Owing to the admirable work of the Round Table Conference the great principle had been brought to light which would gradually affect the whole of the Indian question not only in the Union but in every part of the east and central Africa.

It had been made clear that a serious danger had been increasing in magnitude. Wherever Indians were living in large numbers apart from their own families, solitary bachelor life was unsuitable for good colonisation. It was found necessary, therefore, in order to prevent this danger from still further increasing in future to insist that minor children should not be allowed to enter unless accompanied by their mothers. This principle of strictly upholding family life was certain to have in the long run beneficial moral consequences and also to produce a younger generation, whose birthplace and home were Africa rather than India. This ideal of family life needed to be encouraged among Indians not only in South Africa but right up the coast as well. It would eventually lead to community that was entirely colonial born and therefore all the more suitable for African colonisation.—Reuter.

NAVAL CONFERENCE.

IS COMPROMISE POSSIBLE?

FRESH AMERICAN PROPOSALS.

LONDON, Aug. 1.

Geneva.—The situation is stationary. Mr. Bridgeman had a lengthy conference with Count Saito, this morning, and later, conferred with the Dominions delegates.

There is still no indication of the fate of the Naval Conference. A compromise appears doubtful, and the impression which prevails is that delegations are considering the best means of suitably closing the Conference. They will probably adjourn the whole question until the revision of the Washington Treay in 1931.—Reuter.

IN AID OF GUJARAT AND KATHIAWAD

TO-DAY'S PUBLIC MEETING

Despite the comparatively meagre news available from the areas in Gujarat and Kathiawar affected by the recent disastrous floods, there is ample ground for apprehension that relief on a large scale will be necessary to alleviate the distress caused by this calamity. The undersigned are convinced that it is necessary to start an organization forthwith in Bombay to collect subscription and give relief to the affected areas. The generous public of Bombay has been spontaneous in their desire to extend their assistance to the affected areas in their dire distress and it is proposed to hold a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay to start a Central Fund in Bombay with a Committee to administer the same. Such a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay will be held in the Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Tuesday, the 2nd instant at 6 p.m. Standard Time when all who are in sympathy with the aims and objects as stated above are invited to attend. Seats will be reserved for ladies. The shortness of the notice will no doubt be excused by the public of Bombay in view of the urgency of giving relief in the affected areas as soon as feasible:

Walchand Hirachand
Purshotamdas Thakurdas
Rameshardas Birla
K. M. Munshi
J. B. Kanga
M. A. Jinnah
Salebhoy K. Barodawala
A. J. Raymond
M. R. Jaykar
N. B. Saklatwala
J. G. Ridland
Dinshaw Wacha
S. S. Bottlewala
K. R. P. Shroff
G. K. Deodhar
Lallubhai Samaldas
Jivanlal Panalal
Manmohandas Ramji
Manibhai Gokalbhai
H. P. Mody.
B. J. Desai
Ibrahim Rahimto
Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy
L. S. Hudson
Kilachand Devchand
Beniprasad Dalmia.
F. C. Annesley
Pheroze Sethna
Temulji Nariman
Kikabhai Premchand
Ratansey D. Morarji.
Currimbhoy Ebrahim.
F. E. Dinshaw
Karsondas Mulji Jetha

Bombay, 1st August, 1927.

AMERICA PROPOSES NEW PLAN.

"FURNISHING BRITAIN WITH SAFEGUARD."

LONDON, Aug. 1.

Geneva.—The announcement of the postponement of the plenary meeting of the Conference followed the receipt by the Americans of dspatches from Washington. Simultaneously the American Delegation published the proposals asking that any treaty that may be concluded shall contain a clause empowering any signatory to call a fresh Conference between 1931 and 1936 in the event of another signatory seemingly utilising tonnage for the allocation of cruisers in such a maner as to necessitate an adjustment of total allocation for that class and in the event of disagreement, the present convention may be terminated within a year.

The Americans' design in presenting the above proposal, is stated to be to furnish the British with a safe-guard in the event of America increasing the number of big cruisers. It appears that the proposal was presented several days ago, but hitherto did not fall on a fertile soil so far as Britain was concerned. Mr. Gibson, to-day, conferred with Mr. Bridgeman and Baron Ishii. Reuter learns that the United States Government is backing up Mr. Gibson in the rejection of the British proposal and the exchange of cables with America relates to the terms of Mr. Gibson's statement at the close of the Conference.—Reuter.

MYSORE PEOPLE'S GRATITUDE'

MYSORE, July 31

Mass meetings were held to-day and resolutions passed, conveying gratitude to the Viceroy and the Government of India for reducing in perpetuity the annual subsidy by ten and a half lakhs.—A.P.

VICEROY LEAVES MYSORE

MYSORE, August 1.

There has been a steady flow of telegrams from all parts of the State, expressing deep sense of gratitude to the Government of India and His Excellency the Viceroy for securing a reduction of Mysore's subsidy.

Their Excellencies' present Mysore programme was completed yesterday. After breakfast this morning, they left by motor for Ootacamund. The departure was private.—A. P.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT'S SECOND DEFEAT.

TO-DAY'S DEBATE ON THE FLOOD.

MINISTER'S DEFINITION OF "POLITICAL."

MR. NARIMAN'S SMART REPLY.

(From Our Special Representative.)

POONA, August 1.

Except for a little liveliness that was provided by Mr. Nariman at the time of interpellations the proceedings of the Bombay Legislative Council to-day were extremely dull and uninteresting. An atmosphere of monotony seemed to have once more taken possession of the House. There was a little tail of Government business to be gone through; but that also could not be done. At the outset, the Revenue Member made a statement regarding the situation in Gujarat. He had received telegrams from even the Collectors of Kaira and Panchmahals from whom no information had hitherto been received owing to the absolute interruption of communication. The news, as a whole, was reassuring, though the details were heart-rending.

"POLITICAL" MEANS "PERNICIOUS".

At question time, replying to an interpellation regarding the text-books to be used in high schools, the Minister for Education stated that there were two main reasons for the examination of text-books, and one of them was to see that they were not objectionable on moral or political grounds. Mr. Nariman asked a very smart supplementary question as to what the word "political" in the reply meant. The Minister for Education defined "political" as pernicious. Mr. Nariman again asked whether everything political was pernicious. The Minister took objection to only pernicious political books. Mr. Nariman then questioned the Minister whether the latter would modify his reply in the light of the explanation which he had given. The Hon. Mr. Rieu muttered "No". Mr. Nariman promptly told the Minister not to modify his reply as his master had desired otherwise. This repartee naturally gave the House a good reason to laugh in their sleeves.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION.

After the interpellations were over, Mr. Swaminarayen wanted to move the adjournment of the House to consider the flood situtionin Gujarat. The President disallowed the motion only for to-day, as he had not informed the Revenue Member of it. The same motion, it is expected, will be discussed to-morrow.

A sharp debate then followed on the supplementary grant in connection with the Congress of the Far Eastern Association of Tropical Medicine, to be held at Calcutta during this year. Mr. B. G. Pahalani opposed the demand for grant in quite uncompromising tones. The Government of India, he said, were rich enough to defray the expenses of the Congress. Mr. Chikodi observed that the Government of India ought to be ashamed to approach the Bombay Government for a paltry sum of Rs. 12,000. Several other speakers laid stress on the financial stigency of the Presidency..

ANOTHER POPULAR SUCCESS.

The demand for grant was defeated, and the popular party scored one more success over the official bloc. Most of the Non-Brahmins and Muslims voted with the Oppositionists. 32 voted for the grant and 44 against. The Finance Member then moved several grants which were made after a good deal of debate over them. The President seems to have made it a rule not to allow any discussion on the general policy of Government when supplementary grants are before the House. All the token cut motions had consequently to be withdrawn. Then followed the dull discussion on Statutory motions. Good many amendments were moved to the rules proposed to be made by Government under section 71 of the Bombay Co-operative Societies Act 1925. All of them could not be gone through, and the House had to rise leaving the Government business once more unfinished.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

(From Our Special Representative.)

POONA, August 1.

At the meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council to-day further consideration was given to the demand for supplementary grant in connection with Far Eastern Association of Tropical Medicine.

At question time, Mr. S. K. Bole asked the Government whether they proposed to introduce a Bill in the Council with a view to mitigate the beggar nuisance in the city of Bombay.

The Minister for local Self-Government stated that, as the question of the measures to be taken for dealing with the beggars in the City of Bombay was under consideration, no definite answer regarding the line of action could be given until the question was decided.

EMBEZZLEMENT IN BELGAUM TREASURY.

Replying to a question of Mr. P. R. Chikodi regarding the embezzlement of stamps in the Belgaum Treasury, the Finance Member stated that there was embezzlement in the Belgaum Huzur Treasury to the tune of nearly Rs. 50,000. The officer who was responsible for it was still absconding. The Finance Member then gave a list of seven officers during whose tenures of office there was an aggregate embezzlement of Rs. 60,000 approximately.

Mr. P. R. Chikodi asked whether the report or the recommendations of Mr. J. A. Shillidy, the Special Retrenchment Officer, had been received by them.

The Finance member replied that the retrenchment officer had submitted reports on different departments and subjects separately. A consolidated statement of his recommendations would be put on the Council Table as soon as it was ready.

HIGH SCHOOL TEXT BOOKS.

Replying to an interpellation of Mr. B. V. Jadhav regarding text books to be used in High Schools the Minister for Education stated that there were two main reasons for the examination of text books, one to see that they were not objectionable on moral or political grounds, and the other, that they were satisfactory from an educational point of view. Government did not think that headmasters were not prevented from using any book which was reasonably suitable. So far as they were aware there was no pressure from the Educational Department to use any particular book. Government, however, considered that some restrictions were necessary in the interests of parents and pupils.

Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram asked whether it was a fact that Government received occasional reports as to the circulation of various newspapers published within the Presidency, whether it was a fact that a list of the principal papers with their circulation was also maintained in the office of the Director of Information and what was the circulation of various papers in Sind.

The Home Member replied to the first part in the affirmative to the second in the negative, and to the third, that the information was treated as confidential.

BIRKENHEAD'S STATEMENT.

Mr. R. G. Pradhan asked whether the attention of the Senior Minister, as well as that of his colleagues, had been drawn to the following statement made by Lord

(Continued on page 9.)

HELP DISTRESSED PEOPLE IN EVERY WAY.

GAEKWAD'S INSTRUCTIONS TO DEWAN

BARODA, August 1.

The following cables were exchanged between Her Highness the Maharanee of Baroda and her son Prince Dhairyashilrao Raje:—

The cable of the Maharanee reads:

"Extremely grieved to hear the sad disaster that has befallen on Baroda. Help Baroda personally."

Prince Dhairyashilrao Raje replied: Thanks for your telegram and your good wishes and desire. Have given stimulus to work already initiated. Early success is yours."

These telegrams were read at the public meeting held last night to organise relief measures..

Another cable has been received by the Dewan from His Highness the Maharajah asking him to help the distressed people in every possible way.—Free Press.

BOMBAY IS ROUSED AT LAST.

(Continued from previous page).)

strong. As a result, a Brahmin woman aged 32, who had gone for bath in the holy waters this morning, it being the first Shravan Monday, was carried away and marooned in deep waters. In spite of the inceasing efforts, her body was not found till this afternoon.

APPEAL FOR RELIEF FUND.

An appeal was made to public at a meeting to subscribe to the Gujarat Flood Relief Fund started by the Congress.

It is understood that the Seva Mandal, Surat, has undertaken to collect funds for relief purposes.

TATANAGAR DAMAGED BRIDGE.

STILL UNSAFE FOR PASSAGE'

CALCUTTA, July 31.

The Transportation Manager, Bengal Nagpur Railway further notifies that owing to heavy rain, banks at bridges near Manharipur, Tatanagar and Rourkela have been considerably damaged rendering line unsafe for passage of trains. Yesterday's up Bombay Mail was returned to Howrah and down mail diverted over E.I.R. via Katni. Damaged portions are expected to be repaired by to-morrow evening when normal through running between Nagpur and Howrah will be resumed. To-day's up Bombay Mail has been cancelled. Passengers are travelling by E.I.R. Breaches between Bhadrak and Baitarahi are likely to take a fortnight to repair and there are about ten miles still submerged.—A.P.

WHAT CYCLONIC RAIN HAS WROUGHT.

SEVEN LAKHS LOAN BEING RAISED IN AHMEDABAD.

(From our own Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 1.

Beginning from the 23rd July the heavy cyclonic rains which submerged Ahmedabad and caused such a heavy damage to life and property lasted for full six days and poured down 51 inches of rain in all.

For the first three days, however, the down-pour, though continuous, was comparatively normal and these days' amount did not exceed six inches at the highest. But from Tuesday the 26th, the amount increased, and on that and the subsequent day it rained more than thirty-three inches. The rains were accompanied by heavy wind and this served to accentuate the evil effects of the rains by precipitating the fall of buildings which had begun from Tuesday. The climax, however, was reached on Thursday when the largest number of buildings crumbled down. Even though the amount of rain on that day was no more than six inches, the railway connection with Kathiawar was interrupted from the 24th when the Kathiawar Mail brought passengers only from Viramgam and on the 25th, the connection with Bombay was cut off.

WHEN TROUBLE BEGAN.

But here, in Ahmedabad, the real trouble began from the 26th, when, as a result of the abnormally heavy rains on that day, even the main streets were submerged, and traffic had to be closed in the suburbs and the low level areas of the city. The water had begun to accumulate from the previous day, but they were appreciably worse off from Tuesday, when the water there had risen waist-high and the normal passages for its outflow had to be broken down. Even on the Richie Road water reached knee-high, and even some of the shops were gutted. This position lasted till Wednesday. Even on Thursday the rains, though mild, were enough to block traffic and keep people practically nailed down to their places.

5,200 HOUSES COLLAPSED.

It could easily be seen from the above that the damage must be heavy. Indeed according to the police estimate, no less than fifty-two hundred buildings have collapsed and caused a damage of nearly twenty three lakhs. However this estimate is incomplete and it must be conservative too. The main parts affected are Raipur, Jamalpur, Saraspur, Gomtipur and Madhavpura in some of which places the percentage of buildings destroyed goes as high as fifty. And yet this estimate does not include the mills which have all suffered more or less, those on the Raipur and Gomtipur side being affected the most.

MILL CHAWLS COMLETELY WIPED OUT.

The mill chawls, which were clumsily built, have been completely wiped out and even to-day the passage to some of them is not clear. In all about one third of the labourers have been dishoused and these, along with others, were compelled to take shelter in 'Dharmshalas' and compounds of private places.

The damage to life is comparatively little only seven having died and about fifteen injured till now, but the misery is great.

THE GREAT PROBLEMS.

The great problem to-day is when to accommodate the dishoused who had been temporarily sheltered during these days either by relatives or in 'Dharamshalas.' Food and clothing were and are being supplied privately by many Shethias and mill agents, the Maskati Cloth Market Mahajan having sanctioned Rs. 5,000 for the purpose. The Municipal President too promised to supply all help in the matter from out of special fund at his disposal and private donations promised to him for the purpose.

SEVEN LAKHS LOAN FUND.

A special loan fund of seven lakhs is being raised to help those whose houses have been destroyed to rebuild them, and a helping fund to supply food and clothes, particularly in the neighbouring villages, is also being raised. The Majus Mahajan has also set apart Rs. 5,000 to help all needy labourers and Seth Ambalal has added one thousand to it on his account. A public meeting will be held to-morrow in aid of these funds.

The Collector is also interesting himself in the matter. There is no reliable news from the mofussil, but Sanand, Dholaka, Abu, and Nadiad are reported to have suffered heavy damage.

DAMAGE OF RS. TWO CRORES

Villages on the outskirt of Baroda are reported to have been completely annihilated. People have perished and dead cattle is floating in the water.

Now that the water is subsiding, relief measures are taken in hand vigorously, and charitable distributions are being made all over the place. People are collecting to devise ways and means to succour most of the victims who are going about helter skelter not yet recovered from the rude shoek.

Damage to property is estimated at two crores of rupees in Baroda city alone, but it will be difficult to correctly guage the extent of the loss caused by the havoc.

PLIGHT OF PEOPLE.

Harrowing tale of the distress due to the recent floods and rains are being revealed gradually. Every one was anxious to save himself and his family. One Mr. Barve was buried alive with his family; but by the timely assistance of Mr. Dajisaheb Tambe, Vakil, his sons, daughters-in-law, and her young child were saved while Mr. Barve died of the shock two days afterwards. Mr. Thambe and his tenants have also rescued some fifty other souls. Mr. Tambe had been doing his best for the most needy.

The premises of the Atmaram Printing Press, known as Majumdar's Paga and also the office of the Baroda News Service, collapsed, resulting in a loss of about Rs. five thousands. Mr. Chitre, the proprietor allowed the people affected to use it free. A big building facing the equestrian statute of the Gaekwar, collapsed and the occupants were washed away with all their property. Nagarwada and the homes of the untouchables and city sweepers were completely washed away. But parts of the locality were later rescued by private aid. The Government afterwards allowed the afflicted people the use of the adjacent school building. Even the police and military lines did not escape.

A TOUCHNG INCIDENT.

The most touching incident was the removal of patients, from place to place, of the General Hospital which was under water for eighty hours.—Free Press.

AJWA DAM BURST.

REPORT WITHOUT FOUNDATION'

BOMBAY, July 31.

The Associated Press learns authoritatively from Baroda that the city and parts of the district were under water for three days. The report that the Ajwa dam has burst is, however, without foundation. The total mortality in the city due to the floods is about thirty, the fact that the figure is not larger being due to the circumstance that the people in the affected parts were rescued with the help of elephants, boats and similar means. Figures for the district are not yet available, but from information so far received the deaths are not likely to exceed one hundred. Relief measures have been organised.

An unconfirmed report from Broach says that a large number of dead bdies brought down by the floods in the Vishwamitri river were thrown ashore near Varnam.

AHMEDABAD-DHOLKA SERVICE RESUMED.

The District Traffic Superintendent, B.B. & C.I. Railway at Ahmedabad wires under date 31st July:—With effect from Monday, 1st August, train service between Ahmedabad and Dholka will be introduced. Down trains will leave at 8-35 and 15-10 hours arrivig at Dholka at 12-35 and 19-15 respectively, and up trains will leave Dholka at 7-12 and 14-25 hours arriving at Ahmedabad at 11-45 and 18-26 respectively punctuality is not guaranteed.—A. P.

AHMEDABAD-VIRAMGAM.

TO BE SHORTLY REOPENED.

BOMBAY, Monday.

The position between Ahmedabad and Viramgam remained unknown yestedday until 3-30 p.m. It is now officially announced that, trains run along the Ahmedabad-Viramgam line to Sanand a distance of 18 miles. At present it is impossible to proceed beyond Sanand but it is hoped to resume the full service between Ahmedabad and Viramgam by about the 3rd instant. It is also hoped to re-open the Viramgam-Kharagoda line, which is about 20 miles long, on about the 4th or 5th instant.

A fresh breach is reported at a small station, "Densana" on the metre gauge branch line taking off from Kalol.

One of the worst gaps, as reported on Saturday is between Nadiad and Mehmdabad which has interrupted the through service between Baroda and Ahmedabad. As a result, the full service cannot be expected to be resumed before Saturday next.

Information has been received this morning that owing to another depression in weather causing breaches on the line, booking of all description has been stopped on the Jodhpur State Railway south of Hyderabad.

HEAVY CONGESTION ON WIRES.

Speaking generally the telegraphic position is stationary. As was expected yesterday (Sunday) afternoon, 2,000 messages from Bombay, for Baroda, Gujarat and Kathiawar stations were cleared last night. But inspite of the three circuits working since yesterday morning (two of them were opened up on Saturday morning) the traffic is still very congested. Monday is normally a busy day at the Government Central Telegraph Office. A staff of about 150 operators keep well occupied. But this Monday is exceptionally busy since Bombay is working not only all the extra traffic for the flood areas but is also helping to pass Baroda's traffic for Ahmedabad, the normal communication between Baroda and Ahmedabad having been cut off.

The congestion on the circuitous route for Ahmedabad via Agra and Ajmere has been considerably reduced thanks to the hearty co-operation from Agra. The traffic for Ahmedabad on the other circuitous route, via Agra and Karachi, is still very heavy owing to disturbances caused by storms, and particularly the lines north of Agra are not working satisfactorily. On the whole, however, there is an improvement in the delays, but the congestion is still so heavy that it is feared will not be cleared by to-night.

Due to the depressions following storms the Calcutta, Madras and Northern India lines are not working normally.

The telegraphic working parties are pushed on as rapidly as they can under the circumstances. Every available outlet, has been opened out and no idle lines remain

TOTALLY SUBMERGED FOR 4 DAYS.

BARODA ASSUMES ASPECT OF SEA

BARODA, Aug. 1.

Detailed and authoritative information about the recent storm and floods in Baroda city and its suburbs is now available. There were heavy rains in the city from Sunday evening for 96 hours accompanied by tempestuous winds. This continuous downpour swelled the waters of the river Vishwamitri which began to flow over the bridge from Monday afternoon. All the tanks, canals and rivulets in the district were overflowing, and even the Ajwa tank whose highest capacity is 211 feet rose up to 217 feet which meant a serious danger to the city. The river being already flooded over the bridge this huge volume of water extending over 13 square miles almost submerged the city.

Warsaw, Bursagar and other tanks in the city proper swelled to such an extent that they became one with the river, the city thus assuming the aspect of a sea. Dandia bazar, Nagarwada, Adana, Navapura, Kharibava, Raopura, Anandpura and Sayajiganj were deep under water while the other parts of the city were appearing like scattered islands. Luxmi Vilas Palace was surrounded by water and appeared like a Jalamandir. The city was thus for four days cut off from all communication.—A. P.

VALLABHBHAI PATEL'S APPEAL.

TO HELP GUJARAT IN HER DISTRESS

AHMEDABAD, July 31.

Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel, President of the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee, has issued an appeal for funds for the relief of distress caused by the recent rains in Gujarat and Kathiawar. He says that from the information available it appears that villages after villages have been destroyed or submerged under water. There has not been such excessive rain in the last fifty years. Thousands of people have been rendered homeless and destitute. A true idea of the extent of distress will be available when the means of communication are restored. Gujarat and Gujaratis have liberally helped other provinces in times of distress. He therefore hopes, that Gujaratis and others will not fail to help Gujarat this time.

Sheth Mangaldas Girdhardas, Sheth Lalbhai Dalpatbhai, Sheth Mafatlal Gaculdas and Sheth Maneklal Mansukhbhai, all mill-agents of Ahmedabad, have each promised Rs. 40,000 to the loan fund and Rs. 11,000 to the relief fund.—A.P.

COMMUNICATION POSSIBLE BY AUGUST 3RD'

AHMEDABAD, July 31.

The District Traffic Superintendent, B.B. & C.I. Railway at Ahmedabad wires under date 31st July:—Breaches between Sanand and Viramgam are under repairs and are not expected to be repaired before 3rd August. Breaches on Viramgam Kharaghoda section are also under repairs and are not expected to be repaired before 4th instant. On Viramgam-Wadhwan section breaches between Lilapur Road and Lakhtar and also between Bala Road and Wadhwan will be repaired and be ready to-morrow. Breaches between Lakhtar and Bala Road are likely to be repaired on 4th instant. Transhipment at this place is expected on afternoon of 2nd August.

SITUATION UNCHANGED.

In another telegram from Ahmedabad the District Traffic Superintendent says that the situation is unchanged except that breaches between Nadiad and Garhwad will take twenty days to repair and transhipment during this period is unlikely.

In a further message the D.T.S. announces that a train service of one train each way a day to the timings of one No. 52 down will commence from Monday 1st August between Katara Road and Bera.—A.P.

SOME BREACHES REPAIRED.

The District Traffic Superintendent, Ahmedabad wires under date August 1:—

The breaches on Katosan Road-Chanasma section have been repaired and trains will run between Katosan Road and Chanasma to the scheduled timings from to-morrow except 84-down train which will leave Manand Road at 15-10 arriving at Katosan Road at 19-54 hours, as night running is suspended till further notice.—A. P.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS TO THE RESCUE

BROACH, Aug. 1.

Akhil Bharatvarsiya Marwadi Agarwalla volunteer corps have come from Bombay to render assistance in the distressed area. They inform the Associated Press that approximately ten to fifteen thousand people have been rendered homeless and are starving. Houses in Amod Taluka have collapsed by hundreds. Congress workers are on the scene.—A. P.

1,500 HOUSES FALL IN KAIRA

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 1.

A message from Kaira states that about 1,500 houses have collapsed there resulting in the loss of about Rs. 3 lakhs. No loss of life is reported.—A. P.

S. S. "BAHADURI" REACHES GOGHE BUNDER

BOMBAY Aug. 1.

A wireless message from S.S. "Bahaduri" which left Bombay yesterday with Mr. Amritlal Seth and party received this morning says that the steamer has reached Port Gogha and is expected to reach Bhavnagar at 7 p.m. The weather is clear and the party is doing well.

MARWARI VOLUNTEERS TO THE SCENE.

LIBERAL DONATIONS COLLECTED.

The Secretary of the Marwari Commercial School, Bombay, sends the following for publication:

Sanatan Dharmavlambiy Marwari Agrawal Sabha, have to inform you that two troops of Volunteers will be sent to-day or to-morow from the above mentioned "Sabha" for assistance in the heavy flood of Gujarat and Kathiawar. A Relief fund also has been raised. The following is a list of donations.

Khemraj Shrikrishnadas Rs. 2001-0-0, Sanehiram Jahormal Rs. 2001-0-0, Gorakhram Sadhooram Rs. 1001-0-0, Ganpatrai Rookmanand Rs. 1001-0-0, Shivchandrai Surajmal Rs. 1001-0-0, Ganeshnarayan Onkarmal Rs. 501-0-0, Nopchand Maguiram Rs. 501-0-0, Bhagwandas Bagla Rai Bahadur Rs. 501-0-0, Private name Rs. 2000-0-0, Kalugram Brijmohan Rs. 301-0-0.

Total 10,869-0-0.

ARYA SAMAJ ORGANISES RELIEF FUND

PROCESSION OF VOLUNTEERS ARRANGED.

The Arya Samaj Seva Samaithi has organised a flood relief committee to collect funds for the sake of those who have been rendered homeless owing to the havoc done by the floods in Gujarat, Kathiawad and Baroda. Harrowing tales of misery and suffering are continually pouring down from the affected areas that they show an unprecedented distress, terrible loss of life and property. Contributions of any kind will be very gratefully received and acknowledged, however small, by the Secretary of the Arya Samaj, Girgaon, Bombay.

A procession of the volunteers of the Arya Samaj has been arranged to start from the Arya Samaj Mandir, Girgaon, to-morrow (Wednesday) morning at 9 o' clock for the purpose of collecting funds. We appeal to the generous public, to render all assistance in collections and generously contribute to the funds. Volunteers who can help in the collections and who can proceed to the affected areas are requested to see the Secretary, the Arya Samaj, Girgaon Back Road, Bombay.

RELIEF TO THE DISTRESSED

SRI KRISHNA FILM CO. TAKES A LEAD.

In view of the terrible distress now prevailing, relief works on a huge and extensive scale will have to be started. The general public of Bombay is expected to give their hearty support for the same.

Contributions in any amount from Re. 1 and upwards will be received at the following places:—

(1) Messrs Bhogilal Chhotalal, Raj Bhuwan, 4th floor, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, (2) Messrs. Shree Krishna Film Co., 162, Dadar Road, Bombay No. 14, (3) Messrs. Krishna Cinema, Dubash Theatre, Bombay No. 4, (4) Messrs. Shree Krishna Cycle and Photo Stores, opp. Government Telegraph Office, Kalbadevi, Bombay 2.

Further it is expected that the proprietors of the Shree Krishna Film Company wish to contribute a very handsome amount by way of giving some Cinema Shows in aid of the above Fund all over India, they having got good influence over other Cinemas abroad.

Further it is informed that they have have sent their camera-men and directors to take scenes of the affected districts.

GUJARAT-KATHIAWAR RELIEF FUND.

VILLE PARLE FRIENDS UNION'S ASSISTANCE.

An urgent meeting of the Vile Parle Friends' Union was held on Sunday the 31st July at 9 a.m. in the Gujarati Rashtriya School Hall for prayers for the untimely calamity which have befallen on the people of Gujarat and Kathiawar due to heavy floods. A fund to help the distressed people was also started and on the spot, members of the Union contributed Rs. 60 and it was further resolved to go round the Suburbs to collect more funds. The Union, therefore, request the peoples of the Suburbs to extend their generous hand towards the above fund or to send without delay at Mr. Chimanlal C. Dalal's place at Damodar Bhuvan, near Dr. Prabhudas Bungalow, Opp. Railway Station, West, Vile Parle.

KATHIAWAD IN DISTRESS.

RELIEF EXPEDITION BY STEAMER.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—News of distress and misery are pouring down from various centres of Gujrat; thousands of our Gujrati brethren are rendered homeless and helpless. The situation is extremely grave and full of suspense and anxieties. Everywhere strenuous efforts are being made by local workers to relieve the distress.

But Kathiawar is totally cut off, and we have no whereabouts of Dhandhuka district. Immense floods, railway lines washed away and several villages under water,—such are the current reports; God only knows the real state of things!

I, therefore, leave Bombay to-day for Kathiawar via Bhavnagar by steamer to secure and send true reports, and to render all possible help to the affected areas. Sheth Jagjiwan Ujamashi Talsania, Mohanlal Motichand Shah (Secretary of Saurashtra Sewa Samiti) and about sixty volunteers are accompanying me for the said purpose. Volunteers came in such great numbers that I had to refuse several of them with great regret. I am extremely sorry to have disappointed them and apologise to them for the same.

Various individuals and institutions have shown unusual sympathy towards this mission of social service. The Bombay Steam Navigation Company of which Messrs. Killick Nixon & Co. are the Agents, have kindly arranged to carry all of us to Bhavnagar free of charge; moreover, it has installed wireless service on board the s.s. "Bahaduri," at heavy expense to the Company, for transmission of news from Bhavnagar to Bombay which is impossible under the present circumstances, by usual communications. The Givind Sweetmeat Mart has made free arrangements for our food on board the steamer. Dr. Pranjiwan Mehta and Messrs. Pranjiwan Bhica Kullianjee have furnished us with ample stock of medicines and drugs. Moreover, we have received a number of cotton cloth bales, for distribution amongst the needy and the distressed.

Over and above this, many friends and institutions have contributed handsomely to this work of humanity. Some called me at their residence, and placed liberal amounts in my hand and promised to send more when required. May God give me strength to deserve affection and confidence of them all.

Our Committee proposes to cope with distress in Kathiawar and Dhandhuka, and will publish full accounts from time to time. Those who desire to help may send their contributions to the following:—

(1) Sheth Raichand Motichand & Co., Mumbadevi.

(2) Sheth Jiwatlal Pratapshi, Chandi Bazar.

(3) Messrs. Jagjiwan Ujamshi & Co., Share Bazar.

(4) Sheth Mohanlal Hemchand Jhaveri, Share Bazar .

(5) Sheth Durlabhji Umedchand Parekh, Marwari Bazar.

(6) Mr. Hiralal Amritlal Shah, Mulji Jetha Market, New Gopal Galli.

(7) Mr. Paramanand Kunvrji, Jhaveri Bazar, Mumbadevi.

(8) Headquarters, Saurastra Sewa Samiti, Bombay, Champshi Building, second floor, Pricess Street, Tel. No. 23451.

The following will act as Secretaries for Bombay:—

(1) Sheth Jagjiwan Ujamshi Talsania.

(2) Mr. Parmanand Kunvraji, B.A., L.L.B.

Sheth Durlabhji Umedchand will act as the Treasurer.

The Committee will meet and carry on its work in Bombay at its headquarters, at Princess Street, Champshi Building, second floor, c|o. Hiralal Amritlal Shah, Telephone No. 23451.

I hope the public will realise the gravity of the situation, and will do their utmost to help the committee in every possible way.—Yours, etc.,

AMRITLAL DALPATBHAI SHETH,
President, Saurashtra Sewa Samiti.

Princess Street, Bombay, 31-7-7.

ITOLA FLOOD.

WANTED EXPLANATION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—A few of the passengers from s.s. "Pilsna" which reached Bombay on the morning of the 25th, took the 4-30 p.m. B.B. & C.I. from Colaba. Between 11 and 12 p.m. the same day, the train got stuck up at Itola and the passengers could not move out of Itola till 28th evening.

Two points of importance arise here.

(Continued on next page.)

EARN Rs.10 PER DAY

"CHRONICLE'S"

Grand Prize Scheme

Give the Correct Answer and Win the Prize.

"The Chronicle" offers a cash prize of Rs. 10 every day for a correct answer to a question of general interest, subject to the conditions announced in the advertisements columns.

To-day's question is:—

Will His Excellency the Governor visit Gujarat before the 10th instant?

The answer to this question must be given on or before the 7th instant. In case the announcement of the date of His Excellency's visit is made earlier than on the 7th instant, only answers received before the publication of the announcement will be considered.

All answers must be addressed to the Editor, "Bombay Chronicle" and superscribed "Prize Competition."

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT'S SECOND DEFEAT.

(Continued from Page 7.)

Birkenhead in his speech in the House of Lords on 30th March last, namely, that "the freeing of provinces from contributions would give the Indian Minisers wider opportunities to administer their Deparments more liberally" and whether the remission of Provincial Contribution this year had benefited the Transferred Departments.

The Minister for local Self-Government stated that so far as Bombay Presidency was concerned the remission of the contribution had not placed any additional resources at the disposal of the Transferred Departments. Any further expansion of these Departments must depend absolutely on the expansion of the general revenues.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT
Re: FLOODS.

Before the regular proceedings commenced the Hon. the Revenue Member made a statement to the House regarding the flood situation in Gujerat.

STUPENDOUS LOSS IN AHMEDABAD.

The Collector of Ahmedabad in his telegram of 30th July said that the rain was negligible. The river was slowly subsiding. Casualties were very few. The loss from collapse of houses was stupendous. He was still awaiting information from the district.

The Collector of Panch Mahal in his telegram of 30th July said that he had received the wire of the Government. The communication was cut off and, therefore, he could not wire earlier. There was considerable damage to houses and property. The extent of damage in the villages was not yet known.

SITUATION IN BROACH.

The Collector of Broach states in his wire that the water of the river was subsiding. Fourteen villages in the district were absolutely flooded. Reassuring news was coming from villages. There was no loss of life, except a few by the falling of houses. There were sill some serious breaches left that had made communication impossible. Dry provision was being sent for the maintenance of people in the submerged villages.

NEWS FROM KAIRA.

The Collector of Kaira, from whom no information had been received before on

Prof. Rushbrook Williams, Foreign Minister of the Patiala State, returned from England on Friday, where he had gone on the Princes' Deputation.

account of the means of communication having been entirely cut off, said in his telegram that the rain was unprecedented and heavy. There was rainfall for three days without a break. Forty inches of rain fell during the course of three days. Tuesday and Wednesday caused very great anxiety. Communication was entirely cut off for full three days. There was great distress People without houses were being put in "Dharmashalas" and offices. No news from the district was yet available. One lakh loan was necessary for relief. Relief fund had been started.

20 LACS DAMAGE TO PROPERTY.

The Collector of Ahmedabad in his telegram of 31st July says, the weather is good. Rain has ceased Conjectured damage to houses and property is 20 lakhs approximately. There is a public meeting on Tuesday for starting a relief fund. There are very few casualities. More information from the district is anxiously awaited.

The Collector wants rice, dal, sugar and other articles of provision to keep down the prices. Mr. Vallabhai Patel is arranging for supplies privately.

FLOODS SUBSIDING.

The Collector of Broach in his wire of 31st July says that there is reassuring news from villages. Relief is in progress. The sum of Rs. 1,700 was subscribed for the relief fund in a day. There is heavy damage everywhere to houses and property. Cotton crop is also damaged. Detailed information from villages is not yet available. Floods are subsiding.

SHERIFF'S MEETING TO BE HELD.

The Revenue Member then read to the House the correspondence from His Excellency the Governor of Bombay. Several requests have been made to call a public meeting to enlist support from the public to those who have suffered from the floods in Gujarat. The Sheriff of Bombay has consented to call a meeting at the earliest possible date, about which further announcement will be made. The meeting will be held in a few days in Bombay. The Governor hopes that there will be a ready response not only from the citizens of Bombay, but even from all classes of the Presidency, and there will be a general desire to supplement to the fullest extent the help that is already given.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION.

After the interpellations were over, Mr. Swami Narayan of Ahmedabad rose to move a motion of the adjournment of the house with a view to consider a matter of urgent public importance, namely, the flood situation in Gujarat.

The President said he had not informed the Revenue member about the motion. The Hon. Member would, therefore, be allowed to move it on the next day.

At this stage again the Revenue Member read to the House a telegram which he had just received from the Collector of Broach. The Collector says in his telegram that there is more information from places about which there was no knowledge for the last several days. In Amod there was 24 inches of rain. Ten inches of rain fell on Tuesday night alone. There are extraordinarily high wind. Numerous house collapses occurred in almost all the villages. Two persons died and two are injured. Several cattle are swept away. The Collector has proceeded to Jambusar.

FAR EASTERN ASSOCIATION OF TROPICAL MEDICINE.

The demand for supplementary grant in connection with the Far Eastern Association of Tropical Medicine then came in for a good deal of criticism at the hands of the Opposition.

Messrs. B. G. Pahaljani, Naraindas Bechar and P. R. Chikodi strongly opposed the demand. The Government of India, the speakers held, ought to be ashmed to come to the Bombay Government for a paltry sum of Rs. 12,000. The Financial condition of the Presidency was far from satisfactory and i was simply unwise to waste money on the Congress that was going to be held at Calcutta.

Mr. J. B. Petit could not understand how Bombay's quota was arived at. In

SHERIFF'S MEETING TO BE CALLED.

GOVERNOR'S SOLICITUDE.

POONA, Aug. 1.

The Hon. Mr. Rieu, Finance Member, stated in the Bombay Council to-day that His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson had desired him to give the following communication to the Council:—

"Several requests having been made to the Governor to convene a public meeting to enlist support from the public for those who have suffered owing to the floods in Gujerat, His Excellency desires it to be known that this question has been under careful consideration for some days and that after having consulted his colleagues and the Sheriff of Bombay, it has been decided that the best course to adopt would be to hold a Sheriff's meeting in Bombay at an early date. The Sheriff of Bombay has consented to call such a meeting on the usual requisition by members of the public.

It is hoped that further announcement as to this meeting will be made in a few days. His Excellency is convinced that an appeal made at such a meeting for help will meet with ready response not only from the citizens of Bombay, but from all classes in the presidency, and that there will be a generous desire to supplement to the fullest extent the help which the Government is already giving."—A. P.

his opinion this division of expenditure was merely arbitrary.

The motion was further opposed by Mr. P. J. Marzban and Rao Bahadur Angadi.

Mr. C. W. A. Turner replied to the criticism on behalf of the Government. He informed the House that the Congress at Calcutta was going to be attended by the delegates from almost all the Eastern countries.

MINISTER NARRATES HISTORY OVER AGAIN.

The Minister for Education again narrated the history of the Congress of the Far Eastern Association. It was for the first time, he said, that a grant of that kind was demanded. The Finance Committee was not willing to contribute the amount without the vote of the Council. The Minister further informed the house that the Government of India were themselves contributing one third of the expenditure, and the rest was to be borne by the Provincial Governments. In his opinion it would be improper for the Bombay Presidency to refuse to pay their contribution, while all other provinces had willingly undertaken to pay theirs. He appealed to the House not to be uncharitable.

The motion was pressed to a division. 32 voted for the motion and 44 against. The Grant was defeated.

SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS.

The Finance Member then moved three demands for a supplementary grant of the total amount of Rs. three lakhs and a half approximately. The grant was intended to cover the excesses of expenditure in several departments.

Rao Saheb Dadubhai Desai wanted to move a token cut motion with a view to censure the general financial policy of Government. The President disallowed any discussion of the general policy on a supplementary grant, and the cut motion was dropped as a consequence.

Mr. F. J. Ginwalla then moved a cut of Rs. two and half lakhs. The cut motion was defeated and the total grant moved by the Finance Member was consequently made.

STATUTORY MOTIONS.

After tea recess, the House proceeded with the discussion of statutory motions. The rules proposed to be made by Government under section 71 of the Bombay Co-operative Societies Act 1925, were a subject of considerable critisim. Mr. V. N. Jog moved an amendment to omit rule 9. Mr. Swaminarayen and Rao Bahadur Naik supported the omission of the rule, while Mr. Bechar opposed it. Rule 9 says that the shares of the Society shall not be hypothecated to that Society by its members as a security for a loan. The argument of the supporters was that the retention of that clause would hit the poor share-holders hard.

The Minister for Excise opposed the amendment.

The amendment was lost.

Another amendment moved by Mr. Jog to add the word "quotation and indeed quotation" before the word "to", in line 2 of the proviso to rule 12, was accepted by the Minister, and carried after several other amendments were disposed of.

The House rose for the day. Government business is not yet over.

BOMBAY IS ROUSED AT LAST.

(Continued from previous pags).

First, why was the train allowed to go beyond Miyagam? There could not have been a clear line signal beyond Miyagam as the condition of the line beyond Itola was far from satisfactory. The officer responsible for this bungling must clearly explain his position.

Second, why was the transhipment not attempted on the 26th? The rope transhipment or boat transhipment would have been equally effective on the 26th. The passengers on the ill-fated train expect some explanation from the company.

Another point which puzzled me a good deal and which the Company would do well to investigate I mention here. Two third class passengers travelled from Itola to Delhi in second class and at every station the train stopped, they asked the authorities to change their tickets into second class tickets. But the Company's servants would not do it. I wonder, why the Company was not anxious to earn its legitimate fare.

I have to thank the station staff at Itola

Col. C. N. Haksar, another member of the Princes' Deputation also returned on Friday.

specially, the Station Master. They all did what was humanly possible. But I cannot say the same of the *Burra Saheb*, the T. I. in charge of the train whose behaviour verged on rudeness. In State owned railways in India, the less we have of psuedo *Burra Sahebs*, the better it would be for passengers. Anyway I carry with me a vivid recollection of a most unpleasant talk with him.

Will the Company teach its servants their duties towards the passengers?—Yours, etc.,

Dr. D. Pant, B. Com. Ph.D.
Jivanpur, Almora.
(On train near Bhopal), 29th July.

MEETING IN BARODA FOR RELIEF WORK.

BARODA, July 31.

A public meeting of the citizens of Baroda was held in the Nyayamandir this evening with Prince Dhairyashila Rao in the chair. The proceedings were disturbed but quiet was restored and a Committee was unanimously appointed for collecting funds and organising relief work for the relief of sufferers from the recent floods.—A.P.

NORMAL RUNNING ON B. N. RY.

The Chief Transportation Superintendent, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, wires under date August 1:—

B. N. Railway wires that both up and down Bombay and Calcutta mails of date will resume running over the normal route.—A. P.

BREACHES ON RAILWAY LINE IN SIND.

JODHPUR, Aug. 1.

Owing to serious breaches over the Joo and Khadro branches, train service has been suspended and it is feared it will take some days to resume connections

The line, it is stated, is badly damaged between Mirpurkhas and Hyderabad (Sind) and further breaches are reported from Chhor and Mirpurkhas, as a result of which connections between these two places have also been interrupted. No transhipment is possible.—Free Press.

CORPORATION'S SYMPATHY.

At a meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation held on Monday, Dr. S. S. Batliwalla, the President, before starting with the business of the Corporation, made a touching reference to the distress caused by the floods in Gujarat, and said they had heard with a sense of deep regret the calamity that had fallen upon Gujarat. The disaster and ruin were unprecedented. He extended on behalf of the Corporation, their deep sympathy in the sad loss of those who had the misfortune to lose their near and dear ones, as well as their properties.

HARROWING NEWS FROM KATHIAWAR

BHAVNAGAR, August 1.

The relief party which sailed from Bombay on Sunday by the s.s. "Bahaduri," landed at Bhavnagar at 6-30 p.m. to-day.

From the news gathered so far, it has been known that Dhandhuka taluka has suffered most. Practically, there was very little damage elsewhere. Botad and Ranpur had about fifteen inches of rain each. The whole colony of untouchables newly built, with the temple, has been affected and three hundred houses have all been clean washed out. Families are being located in school builddings, the Mahajan giving off. There was no damage to human life in Ranpur, but there was slight damage to houses.

Chuda, Limdi, Wadhwan, and Dhuangadhra each had forty inches of rain. About 3,000 houses have been damaged. Damage is roughly estimated at Rs. ten lakhs. In Wadhwan and Chuda, most houses have been washed out. A breach was caused to the Dhrangadra tank and consequently there was heavy damage to the village. Not more than a dozen human lives were lost, from the reports received. The section of railway between Wadhwan and Dhrangadra has been washed out. Dhandhuka Bhal suffered most. Letters from Cholera say that there was fifty inches of rain there Definite information was available that one village was completely washed out. The river Bhadar had heavy floods that broke the Bhadar Bridge at Dhandhuka. Hundreds of dead cattles from Bhal and some boxes and materials are seen coming in the flood at Bhavnagar.

Mr. Amritlal Sheth with party would reach Dhandhuka to-morrow morning. Parties have been despatched to all directions to collect information. Till now the impression has been that except in Bhal, the loss to human life is little while the collapse of houses is great. Conditions in Bhal are reported dangerous.—Free Press.

OFFICIAL COMUNIQUES.

READ IN COUNCIL ON MONDAY.

POONA, August 1.

The Revenue Member read to-day in the Bombay Council telegrams received by the Commissioner, N. D. at Poona. The Collector of Ahmedbad wires under date July 31:—Weather good. River nine feet. Ahmedabad Municipality seven deaths, twenty-three injured. Conjectured damage to buildings including Rajpur Patel Mills twenty lakhs. Municipality proposed ten lacs housing loan. Collected forty thousand. Initiated three lakhs district fund. Collected thirty-three thousand. Public meeting on Tuesday evening. Good support anticipated. Kaira situation:—Immense damage to house and crops. Some damage to records and currency notes. Casualties few but information anxiously awaited. Food sufficient but merchants cornering. Mr. Jayakar (Collector) wants rice, dal, kerosine, sugar to keep down prices. Vallabhbhai Patel arranging to send supplies by head load through two miles water from Mehmedabad station. Mr. Jayakar wants relief now, taccavi later. Have informed him by peon to anticipate your sanction to urgent necessary relief expenditure." Another wire dated July 31 from the Home Assistant (Ahmedabad) states: "Received Kaira report dated 30th July with special messenger. States distress very acute. Collector wants one lac rupees for Taccavi to agriculturists. Asks permission to utilise ten thousand of taccavi grant already sanctioned. Wants immediately at least ten thousand for free relief to non-agriculturists whose houses fallen. Wants another ten thousand gratuitous relief in district. Says no hope of substantial local subscriptions. Please wire orders, consultation with Government, Collector being authorised to utilize ten thousand taccavi grant already sanctioned and one thousand other relief anticipation." Wire from the Collector of Broach under date July 31 states: "Remaining two villages of Amod safe. No communication with Jambusar yet. Relief already in progress. Dadhar river relief opened to-day. Rupuees seventeen hundred subscribed on the spot. The Collector of Godhra wires under date July 31: "Your wire of yesterday. Much damage everywhere to houses and property. Many tanks breached. Cotton crop especially in Haldi damaged and other lowlying crops in Western Mahals. Crops in Dohad and Jhalod reported not much affected. Only five deaths reported. Detailed information from village not yet available. Assistance already sent to Baroda." The Resident writes: "All camp people safe and supplies for fifteen days. Floods there now subsided."

WIRE FROM KAIRA COLLECTOR.

A wire from the Collector of Kaira of 30th July states: "Your telegrams. Rains set in from Monday unprecedently heavy, kept on for three days continuously without break. Floods in Vamrak Sheti higher by three feet than in 1877. Total rainfall during three days about forty inches. Tuesday, Wednesday were days of great anxiety. Rains and floods abated since Tuesday evvening. I was entirely out off from Kaira town. Could communicate with town since yesterday morning. Many houses fallen in the town. Poor classes in great distress. Have been lodged in a Dharamshala offices. Necessary relief given to them. Crops all damaged. No news from districts available yet. Roads all blocked but fear conditions equally sad there. Some four persons reported carried away in floods near Kaira. No news yet available from districts in this respect. Water entered treasury office and strong-room. Some few notes soiled, record damaged. Have asked for one lac taccavi loan, 50,000 as free grant and 10,000 for gratuitous relief. Will start giving taccavi at once but will await orders for two later. Will submit another report in continuation of my to-day's report as soon as district details are available." Another wire of 30th from the Collector of Ahmedabad states: "Rain negligible here since yesterday but heavy rain near Sabarmati catchamat area. River height twelve feet and sinking casualties reported very few but house destruction stupendous. Many villages villages almost levelled to ground. Have sanctioned expenditure up to five thousand rupees to Viramgaum for ten dtys' urgent food relief. Summarised proposals. Liberal taccavi grants to landholders for resowing and rebuilding. Doles for food, clothes, housing only to persons unfit for taccavi. Still awaiting information about Bhal. Enquiries about Kaira. Ahmedabad City food stores undamaged and can supply two districts. District grateful For Governor's sympathetic message."

The Collector of Godhra wires under date 30th July:—Your wire. Considerable damage done to house

Mr. Justice J. D. Davar arrived by Friday's English mail and assumed charge of the office as Additional Judge of the High Court.

and property at all headquarters towns. Damage in outside villages and effect on crops not yet known. Probably taccavi will be necessary. Will wire when further information received."

WIRE FROM COLLECTOR OF BROACH.

A wire from the Collector of Broach at Amod under date July 30th states:—"Dhadhar waters subsiding. The following fourteen villages viz. Kagola, Kobla, Dadapur, Veala, Rampura, Mansingpura, Pursa, Achhod, Machans, Itola, Mangrol, Valipur, Denva and Kitadpur situated to south of Dhadhar flooded. Reassuring news from all villages except two of Amod received. A number of houses have fallen and some cattle have been swept away in all villages. Fortunately no loss of life except few—by falling houses. Wind and force of floods have prevented boats from approaching remaining two villages. Serious breaches and flood water beyond Amod still prevents communication with Jambusar. Four hundred homeless people being fed at Amod. Dry cooked provisions also being sent by Thakore and public to adjoining submerged villages. According to present information estimated help of Rs. 50,000 will be needed to rehabitate people." Mr. Rieu then said: I should like to report to the house that I have just received a telegram from the Collector of Broach regarding the state of affairs in Jambusar—A special foot messenger despatched yesterday morning from Amod brought first information regarding Jumbusar last night. Twenty-four lunches of rain from 25th to 28th with 10 inches on Tuesday night alone accompanied by high stormy winds fell at Jambusar inundating the whole Taluka. Dhadhar floods accentuated situation and numerous house collapses occurred in all villages. Two persons missing and two died of house collapse. About eleven villages near Dhadhar and elsewhere in Taluka affected by floods and heavy rain. Several cattle swept away. Mamlatdar police and local Mahajan rendering relief. Further report will follow. Arm proceeding to Jambusar."—A. P.

Let Your Child be First
Some children lack "go." They are low in their class, not much good at sport. Don't let your child be a "second rater."
No child can do well unless properly nourished—give "energy to do better" by giving Virol.
School Children need VIROL
Virol not only contains all three Vitamins, but presents them in a scientifically balanced diet rich in those qualities in which ordinary everyday diet is so often deficient.
No food can take the place of Virol for growth and development. It is because Doctors and Health Authorities recognise this that
FORTY MILLION portions of
VIROL
were given in 3,000 Hospitals & Clinics last year.
VIROL LIMITED, HANGER LANE HALTING, LONDON, W.5. ENGLAND.

The opportunity to extend your Business will be afforded to you by

'Swarajya'

The most popular daily published both in English and Tamil (Vernacular). By advertising in it you will find a

"MARKET"

for your wares and manufactures in

"SOUTH INDIA"

including the Indian States Mysore, Travancore and Cochin.

For Rates and particulars please write to
Manager, Swarajya,
Broadway, Madr

SECOND EDITION
JUST PUBLISHED
SIXTY YEARS OF INDIAN FINANCE
BY
Prof. K. T. SHAH
Professor of Economics, University of Bombay
New Edition brought up-to-date, thoroughly revised and considerably enlarged.
Price Rs. 10.
Published by
D. B. TARAPOREWALA SONS & Co.
KITAB MAHAL
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE WEATHER.

MONSOON VIGOROUS IN S. E. MADRAS.

SIMLA, Aug. 1.

The monsoon is fairly active over the Gangetic plain, and vigorous over south-east Madras, but is weak elsewhere. The weather is disturbed in the extreme north.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, Chota Nagpur, the Kumaon and Punjab Hills, Konkan Malabar, and Madras south east, and local in Burma, Bengal Orissa, Bihar, United Provinces, Central India, Central Provinces East, Sind, Gujerat, and Madras Deccan. A few falls have occurred in Punjab East and North, Central Provinces West, Mysore and Madras Coast north.

Chief amounts are: Tavoy one and a half inches, Toungoo one, Bahmo three-quarters, Maymyo three, Dibrugarh one, Dhubri one, Cherrapunji five, Calcutta three-quarters, Mymensingh and Dinajpur one and a half, Jalpaiguri and Cuttack one, Ranchi one and a half, Hazaribagh two, Daltonguni four, Gaya two, Gorakpur three, Benares two, Dehra Dun, Mussoorree three, Ludhiana two, Simla three, Dharampur, Dalhousie and Mount Abu one and a half, Ahmedabad and Bombay half, Madura two, Negapatam one, Salem three, and Kadaikanal one and a half

Forecast: Some increase in Bihar, Bengal and Assam.—A. P.

BOMBAY LOCAL RAINFALL.

Bombay, Aug. 1.

Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of date Colaba Point 0.39, Fort 0.31, J. J. Hospital 0.21.

Total since 1st June to date Colaba Point 49.76, Fort 59.20, J. J. Hospital 48.47.

Total for the corresponding period of 1925 Colaba Point 36.30, Fort 40.33, J. J. Hospital 38.22.

Total for the corresponding period of 1926 Colaba Point 37.61, Fort 54.22, J. J. Hospital 46.87.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 1st August 1927, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Ambala reports 0.46 in. of rain. Skies are clear over the extreme north of the province and moderate to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect at Delhi and almost as usual elsewhere. Maximum temperature was lower than usual in the east of the province and the minimum in the south-west.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature was locally below normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Mount Abu reports 1.73 in. of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded over upper Sind and east Rajputana and heavily clouded elsewhere. The air is more humid than usual in west Rajputana. Temperature was generally below normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Bhuj has had 0.29 in. of rain, Rajkot 0.20 in., Surat 0.14 in., Ahmedabad 0.38 in. and Neemuch 0.11 in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Vapour in air is in excess in north Gujarat. Temperature was below normal in Cutch, locally in Central India West and almost as usual elsewhere.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore reports 0.31 in. of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and humidity is nearly normal. Temperature was higher than usual at Chanda and lower at Saugor; elsewhere it did not differ much from the normal.

The Konkan.—Bombay has had 0.39 in. of rain, Ratnagiri 0.58 in. and Marmagao 0.15 in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature was almost normal. in the division and attained at Bombay a maximum value of 84.1 deg. (normal) and a minimum value of 76.5 deg. (1 deg. below normal.)

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are moderate to heavily clouded. Humidity is in defect in south Hyderabad Maximum temperature was above normal in east Hyderabad; the minimum was almost as usual throughout the division.

General Remarks.—The monsoon continues weak in the central and northern parts of the country and in the north of the Peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly general in Gujarat, the Konkan, Malabar and southeast Madras, and local in Kathiawar, Central India West, Mysore and the Madras Deccan. A few falls have also occurred in the Punjab, Rajputana and the Central Provinces. The chief amounts, besides those already mentioned, are 0.16 in. at Mangalore, 0.18 in. at Cochin, 0.11 in. at Trivandrum 0.21 in. at Cuddapah, 0.16 in. at Bangalore, 0.49 in. at Coimbatore. 0.42 in. at Trichinopoly and 1.20 in. at Negapatam.

Forecast:—No important change is expected to occur during next 24 hours.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours, ending 8 a.m. of 1st August 1927.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.856 inches (.155 above normal.)

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 4 p.m. (previous day) 29.781 inches (.139 above normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +.031.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.1 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 75.7 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 84.1 degrees (0.2 below normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 76.5 degrees (1.0 below normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 89 per cent.

Relative Humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 81 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W. S. W.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 13 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 139 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 26 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) 10.

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.39 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 0.39 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 49.83 inches.

GLEANINGS FROM URDU PRESS.

The Punjab Government had confiscated the issue of "Bande Mataram" dated the 11th May 1927. Now on behalf of the editor and managing director of the paper an application has been filed in the High Court asking the latter to cancel the order of Gvernment and to call upon Government to pay damages. The well-known Barrister of Lahore Mr. Bhagat Ram has been engaged on behalf of the paper to conduct the case. He will be assisted by Lala Amolak Ram, advocate, ("Bande Mataram").

Saiyed Muhammad Julfiqar Khan, Muhammad Ashfaq, merchants, and some other Hindus and Muslims of Sadar Bazar, Delhi, have acknowledged the services rendered to the locality by the local Sanatan Dharam Mahabir Dal. The other day five persons were buried owing to the demolition of a house in Sadar Bazar and the volunteers of the Dal had, with great difficulty, saved the life of 4 of them. ("Tej").

In the course of an article Maulvi Saiyed Habib remarks:—"Justice, common-sense and humanity demand that now that the Khilafat Committee has given up civil disobedience, Government should try to win the Musalmans to their side by releasing Saiyed Ataullah Shah Bilawari and Khawja Abdur Rahman Ghazi. If Sir Malcolm Haily does that, his popularity will increase by leaps and bounds and the whole world will testify to his statesmanship and expediency. ("Siyasat").

The Turkish Government has drafted a bill whereby it will become possible to put a stop to the immoral and dirty literature, undermining the foundations of public morality. ("Ingilab").

"Time was when the bodies of the women of London and Paris were covered with the cloth manufactured in India; but it is a pity that to-day if this very unfortunate country tries to popularies its coarse yet cheap cloth then it is argued that such an endeavour is based on hatred towards the English nation. Even the cap which is known after the name of Mahatma Gandhi, the founder of the 'Khaddar' movement, is treated as an emblem of sedition and its wearers are termed as seditionists. But since Mr. Patel, as President of the Legislative Assembly, has maintained his 'Khaddar' dress, agitation against the Gandhi cap has greatly subsided. But still there are persons who bear a grduge towards this cap. It is not known what these persons will say when they learn that Mr. Patel did not change his 'Khaddar' dress even in England, so much so that when he was granted an audience with His Majesty the King-Emperor, this well-known son of India presented himself in the national dress of this country. The Gandhi cap, a coat made of Khaddar and a dhoti of the same cloth were adorning his body. We hope that this fact will help in removing, to a considerable extent, the prejudices entertained about the cap, and that the cap which has been admitted into the Buckingham Palace, will not be treated as an emblem of sedition. ("Hamdard").

In the course of a letter published in "Roznama-e-Khilafat," Raja Mahendra Prasad dwells on his pecuniary difficulties and remarks that since the time he left India he has never been in a worse plight. He hopes, however, that help will come either from H. M. The Amir of Afghanistan or from his Indian countrymen. The paper then comments on the letter thus:—"Our appeal to the Congress leaders is this that they should do something towards helping their brothers who are rotting in foreign countries. We want to know from our leaders as to whether they will thus allow their poor countrymen to die in poverty in foreign lands."

CONGRESS PRESIDENTSHIP.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I have read "Watch-dog's" letter appearing in your Saturday's issue.

I do stand personally even to-day for the election of Mr. N. C. Kelkar to the Congress Presidentship. I proposed him in my paper "The Swadesh" (now defunct) even in 1925. The Workers' and Peasant's Party met a day previous to the meeting of the B.P.C.C. and decided upon Mr. Subhash Chandra's name. As the representatives of the Party must carry out the Party's decisions, whatever their personal inclinations, I proposed Mr. Bose's name, when the matter came for discussion in the Provincial Congress Committee. I made my position very clear to our President, Mrs. Naidu.

The second portion of the letter is irrelevant. I never attributed any blame to Mr. Bharucha. He himself knows it and the tone of my query also must have made it very clear. Discretion has silenced me temporarily and if it comes to renewal of the controversy it will be hard for Mr. Joglekar to silence me.

I am thankful to the "Watch-dog" for being so careful, but may I ask him not to betray a biassed mentality.—Yours, etc.

R. S. NIMBKAR.

Bombay No. 4.
July 31.

WHEN IS DYARCHY NOT DYARCHY.

MR. SATYAMURTI'S CONSTITUTIONAL ANALYSIS.

CONGRESS ATTITUDE TOWARDS ROYAL COMMISSION.

TIME NOT RIPE FOR DECISION.

TINNEVELLY, July 31.

"I want Swaraj but a Swaraj based on communalism will be worse than the present state and hence I think it is the duty of every Congressman in this province to carry out the mandate of the electorate which is as much against any communal ministry as against dyarchy," said Mr. S. Satyamurthi, M.L.C., Deputy Leader of the Congress Party in the Madras Legislative Council in his presidential address to the Tinnevelly District Conference, which commenced sitting here to-day. He added, "Whether we were right or wrong in March last, in having remained neutral on the vote on the Ministers' salaries, time has justified the wisdom of our course. The Justice Party which had been working dyarchy for the last six years and have been acclaimed by Lord Birkenhead and his allies as the great constitutional party of India has now been compelled to discover and to state that dyarchy is not workable and that they will not accept office until provincial autonomy is granted to this province. If imitation is the sincerest form of flattery we can ask for no greater compliment. And we Congressmen in the Madras Council claim, our critics notwithstanding, that we have at least temporarily converted the Justice Party from being the allies of the bureaucracy into a different set of people.

CENSURE VOTE ON MINISTRY.

Now that they have said deliberately in an open confederation of theirs that they will not work dyarchy, I have no desire to question their motives. I believe that the Congress Party will at the next meeting of the Legislative Council move a vote of no-confidence in the ministry on the simple ground that dyarchy is unworkable and that therefore no ministry can usefully function under dyarchy. If we are able to carry that motion, it means a suspension if not death of dyarchy in this province."

Referring to the entry of Justice Party men into the Congress Mr. Satyamurthi observed, "Now, that members of the Justice Party have been permitted to enter the Indian National Congress, I hope they will enter, not in a defiant spirit but in a spirit of comradeship to work with us under the banner of the Indian National Congress for India's deliverance from bondage. But if they thing that by entering the Congress they can convert it into a communal organisation they will find themselves very much mistaken. In the Congress there is no room for communalism or for those who want to be in favour with the bureaucracy.

DYARCHY CAN NEVER WORK.

Discussing the position of the Responsive Co-operators who believed in working the reforms for what they were worth Mr. Satyamurthi remarked that their position should be carefully considered. He said, "My feeling is that dyarchy is a unique experiment, and it cannot succeed. That is the opinion of almost every minister who has attempted to work dyarchy. But there is no one experiment which has not so far been tried in India. There has not, so far been, any ministry with a clear majority in the Legislative Councils, consisting solely of elected members. Such a ministry has never yet functioned. Even if such a ministry comes into existence, I have my fears that dyarchy will not succeed. If it succeeds, it will cease to be dyarchy. If it does not, then it will be open to the leaders of that party to say that even under the best circumstances, dyarchy cannot be a success, not because of any personal reasons but because of the unfair rules of the game which leave all the power in the reserved half, and all the responsibility in the transferred half. Whether this experiment is worth trying or not is a matter for consideration. And if at the Madras Congress such proposals are brought forward by Congressmen, I have no doubt they will be carefully examined by the leaders of the Congress, because we feel that more than anything else unity within the Congress is the most essential thing at this critical juncture.

SWARAJ CONSTITUTION.

Turning to the question of a constitution for India Mr. Satyamurthi declared, "I am not in favour of a full constitution for India being drafted from A to Z. But in answer to the repeated challenges of Lord Birkenhead, I think the All India Congress Committee has taken the right step in asking the Working Committee to frame a suitable Swaraj constitution.

In this connection, the question has been raised and the Congress has been asked to decide in advance that we must boycott the Royal Commission. I have no faith in Royal Commissions, especially under the Government of India Act. These Royal Commissions can have no use for us. I am in favour of a Round Table Conference between the representatives of the British Government and the representatives of the Indian people. But it seems to me politically suicidal that, before we know when the Royal Commission is coming and what its personnel and its terms of reference are, we should in advance decide to boycott the Commission. For all I know, the Congress may decide to boycott the Commission, but the time for deciding it is not yet.

HINDU-MUSLIM ENTENTE.

Mr. Satyamurthi heartily welcomed the Delhi Moslem proposals as adopted by the A.I.C.C. for the establishment of a Hindu-Muslim entente. He declared: "I do claim that joint electorates are the bedrock of all democracy and nationalism and communal electorates and democracy and Swaraj are inconceivable and inconsistent. The lessons of history are there to teach us these simple truths.

Referring to the Hindu-Muslim tension Mr. Satyamurthi said, "I do not ascribe it to the communities. There are rowdies in both communities and interested people who take advantage of any excitement to foment trouble and exaggerate it into a Hindu-Muslim riot. That these riots take place merely shows the inefficiency of a foreign bureaucratic Government even to enforce law and order. Contrast these shameful riots with the comparative quiet and calm which prevails in Mysore and Kashmere where Hindu rulers rule over a large number of Muslim subjects and Hyderabad where a Muslim ruler rules over a large number of Hindu subjects."

In conclusion Mr. Satyamurthi appealed to the people to concentrate on consolidating the strength of the Congress organisation, the propagation of khaddar which meant one more blow to British domination and the realisation of inter-communal harmony.—A.P.

RACING IN WESTERN INDIA

(Continued from page 6.)

effect of stiffening the back of the handicapper who evidently believes that he can do as he likes and is under no body's control.

The case of Amin some years ago must be fresh in the minds of race-goers. Did not Bombay, Calcutta and Ceylon laugh if they did not feel indignant over the handicapping of Orange William?

A CLOSE PRESERVE.

"A Lover of Sports" laments that the W. I. T. C. is a privileged concern, the preserve of a certain community, who are generally appointed as stipendiary stewards. Are not these posts a 'sinecure' and what emoluments! Why should owners of horses be stewards? Is it not a shame that an indifferent public did not show its indignation at the shameful manner Mr. Mathuradass Goculdas was treated? Is it an exaggeration to say that with him the W. I. T. C. would not be what it is now? Yet, a caucus displaced him as a steward. He of all men the most fitted to be a steward here! Were it not for the extreme modesty and dignity of Mr. Mathuradass, we might have had insight into the machinery of the election of the Stewards of the W. I. T. C.? Louis the XIV said that 'L'Etat c'est moi.' A certain person here says: the W. I. T. C. is I. This person professes to treat all criticism with contempt. Why? Because simply he has enough of money and brass to talk loud and be bumptious.

There is no doubt that in the matter of the distribution of stakes a lot can be said though as regards the encouragement of the Country Breds there is a good deal of difficulty and drawback in the way. Until the question has received a careful scientific study, it would be rash to raise Country Breds on a large scale under the conditions of existing stud-farms. Most of the Country Breds so far raised are poor specimens of horse flesh. The question of soil, pasture, climate, etc., must be well studied before unstinted encouragement should be given. I agree though that the Altantic Stakes and the Eclipse Stakes are too ambitious for the country.

HINDU WOMEN AND RIGHT TO PROPERTY.

(Continued from page 6.)

as they acquire property as a matter of right are treated with respect and consideration by their relatives because they have as much importance in the economy of the household as the men folk. But take the case of Hindu women. I have come across in the course of my profession, well-to-do Hindu families in which married women were practically left without treatment in the houses of their fathers-in-law or even of their husbands, although they were on the verge of death. I have known mothers, wives, sisters, badly treated in Hindu families because they lack this right of property."

ORTHODOXY'S TRUMP CARD.

"But will not your suggestion offend Hindu religious feeling?"

"Why should it? What has true religion got to do with the question of property? This is purely an economical question. I am well aware that orthodoxy's trump card is always to bring in the question of offending religious sentiment. So it was when slavery was abolished. People quoted Scripture to support it. Have not the Hindus modified their religious customs in every part of India? No Brahmins should have landed property, and yet to-day they are owners of large landed estates. They change castes in reality where for example, they sell petrol and ghee but they do remain Brahmins to-day. Religious customs can be modified in Hindu society to suit men but not for women. Is it not selfish?"

THE REMEDY.

"You have given me the diagnosis of the disease. What is the remedy?"

"Ah, now you are talking a language familiar to us medical people. I can only suggest a radical remedy. No half-measures, please, for this long complaint which will one day eat into the very vitals of Hindu society. It is the duty of our legislators, our M.L.As to instinst on a radical change in Hindu laws governing rights of inheritance and property. Bombay, Calcutta, Nagpur have supplied eminent jurisconsuls to the Assembly, to say nothing of the galaxy of legal talent from Madras. Our social and religious leaders should also take it up. The Hindu Mahasabha for example. Why should not our Hindu legislators at Delhi take the first step in this direction? They must meet and suggest definite changes in the present law. I do not think the Government can interfere in this or obstruct reform of this type. Reform is being carried out affecting Hindu bigotry and prejudice. Look, for instance, at the bill to prevent the sale of minor girls. It is our duty to press for this reform also. And it is essentially the duty of educated Hindu women to agitate for it. Let our women lead, if our men lag behind."

A FERRY GRIEVANCE.

KOLABA AND BHOR STATE PEOPLE'S PLIGHT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE"

Sir,—Here is an instance of how the claims of administrative technicalities seem completely to disregard the conveniences of the people Pali, under the Pant Sachiv is the natural terminus of the new Pali-Nagothna Road and is reached on crossing the river Amba in a ferry-boat, plying between the boundaries of the Kolaba district on one side and the Bhor State territory on the other. The new road which has facilitated motor traffic between the two territories daily brings an increasing number of passengers to Pali, from all parts of the Kolaba district, by railway from the Poona side and by steamers from the Bombay side, to be later distributed throughout its neighbouring villages. The ferry if anything, is, therefore the necessary appanage of the road, which stops just at the other bank of the river and natuarlly started from where the Pali-Nagothna Road terminated.

This year, exactly when the advent of the monsoon makes every traveller seek for an easy route, the ferry station is transferred to about a mile away from the terminus, thus entailing a considerable bother to the weary passenger, who has to wade through the autumn mud, possibly with all his heavy luggage, which it is very difficult to transport for want of any supply of carriers. The former ferry crossing took the passenger directly into the heart of the town. The new station involves a retracing of the distance back again on the Pali side of the bank i.e. an additional journey of over 2 miles on foot, a waste of over an hour, splashing in the merciless mud and a probable drenching in rain. This detour could no doubt act as a great deterrent upon the traffic between the Kolaba District and the Bhor State.

The ferry matter ought to be decided in a short time and the former line resumed immediately, as the present arrangement affects the interests of the people of both the provinces and also of the ferry contractor adversely. It is said that some slight discrepancy in the accounts arising from the fact that the former ferry station on the British side happens to lie in the possession of an Inamdar, has caused this trouble. The Inamdar now claims his proper share of the income from the ferry, which at present is paid to the Kolaba Local board on behalf of the British Government. The bone of contention is the paltry sum of Rs. 50 which the Local Board might be easily persuaded to part with or else the Inamdar may legally be deprived of his demand by acquiring the ferry station in the interests of public convenience. There are many short cuts which can be followed if there is the will behind. But pending these adjustments, why not resume the former line of inter-communication and set the traveller at ease, which is the only possible and the most natural way of giving justice and respect to the feelings of the people?—Yours, etc.

G. R. LIMAYE.

Pali, July 25.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, Aug. 1.

S.S. Shirak, Capt. Calver from Rangoon.
S.S. Clan Murray, Capt. Mackie from Liverpool.
S.S. Domala, Capt. Ketson from London.
S.S. Tamba Maru, Capt. Hideshima from Kobe.
S.S. Shunko Maru, Capt. Tasuki from Kobe.
S.S. Marienfels Capt. Swarz, from Karachi.
S.S. Jolapa, Capt. Lamson from New York.

DEPARTURES.

Bombay, Aug. 2.

S.S. Genoa Maru, Capta. Kanukawa for Kobe.
S.S. Gairsippa, Capt. Radge for Calcutta.

LOADING.

Bombay, Aug. 1.

Steamer Bahadur for Calcutta.
Steamer Domala for Loondon.
Steamer Shunko Maru for Kobe.

S.S. Shirak: The Shaw Wallace Company's steamer Shirak, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon with a cargo of kerosine oil.

S.S. Clan Murray: The J. F. Company's steamer Clan Murray, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo.

S.S. Domala: The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Domala, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, with a general cargo.

S.S. Tamba Maru: The N. Y. K. steamer Tamba Maru, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S.S. Shunko Maru: The O. S. K. steamer Shunko Maru, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S.S. Marienfels: The L. Edward Ltd., steamer Marienfels arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi with a general cargo.

S.S. Jalapa: The L. Edward Ltd. steamer Jalapa, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York, with a general cargo.

S.S. Genoa Maru: The N. Y. K. steamer Genoa Maru, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Gairsoppa: The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Gairsoppa, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, Aug. 1.

S.S. Barenfels from Hamburg, Agents: Lionel Edwards:—

11 cases printed labels; 16 cases electric glass fountain; 34 cases cutleries; 23 bales art boards; 56 bales wood pulp boards; 100 cases safety matches in zinc; 20 cks. and 20 kegs antimony salt; 10 cases tanic acid; 21 cases bicycle parts; 30 cases calcum sulphuruin; 15 bales paste boards; 323 drums magnesium chloride; 47 cases iron ware; 40 cases tin boxes; 332 bales paper; 15 cases waterproof material; 118 bundles motor rubber goods; 14 bales carriage tyring; 23 cases tools; 45 cases toys; 15 cases metal leaf; 15 cases acetate of lead; 39 cases vitra special glass; 206 bundles, 19 cases and 125 packages hurricane lamps; 120 bundles Y. M. rods; 204 drums bleaching powder; 39 cases iron shoe nails; 238 cases and 110 cks. dyes dry; 15 cases films; 50 cks. hypo sulphor of soda; 15 cases herbs extract; 552 bundles wrought iron gas tubes; 97 cases iron tin lamps; 250 cases beer; 19 cases hard ware; 24 cases umbrella fittings; 100 bundles Y. M. sheets; 450 brls. white oil; 20 kegs zinc white zeal; 71 cases and 45 cts. earthern ware; 125 cases slates; 33 bdles. wire goods; 35 cases Berlin wool; 100 bundles and 550 bags epsom salt; 14 cases shoe eyeletts; 14 cks. lactic acid; 27 cases hollow glass ware; 100 drums permgnet of blast; 59 bottles formic acid; 51 cases oil varnishes; 13 cases oil paint; 14 cases glass beads; 97 cases padlocks; 60 rolls. wire netting; 11 cases mouldings; 29 cases incadesmp mouths; 82 cases hollow glass.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, Aug. 1.

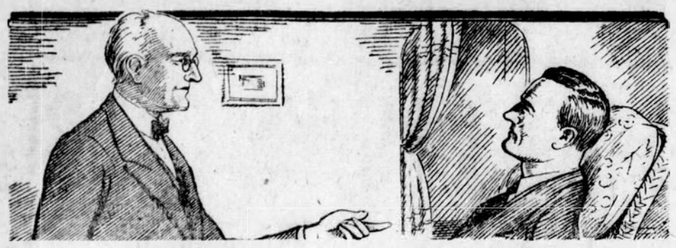
S.S. Kaisar-I-Hindu for London: 3,150 cwt. groundnut oil cakes, Joseph Travers and Sons; 2,000 cwt. groundnut oil cakes, B. H. Lele.

S.S. Britania for Liverpool: 2,000 cwt. linseed oil cakes, 1,750 groundnut oil cakes, Moosabhoy and Co.

For Glasgow: 131 packages spooks and hoops, S. S. Miranda; 5,000 cwt. linseed oil cakes, 2,000 cwt. groundnut oil cakes, Moosabhoy and Co.; 40 tons bauxite ore, The Shirrajpore Syndicate Ltd.

S.S. City of Venice for Dunkirk, 220 bales cotton, G. K. Kaisha Ltd.; 55 bales cotton Vurdman Bros. Ltd.; 220 bales cotton, Japan Cotton Trading Co.

S.S. Massilia for Liverpool: 625 cwt. groundnut oil cakes, N. Merally and Co.; 84 cwt. condiments, 20 cwt. curry powder, M. Poonjiaji and Co.; 43 bales cotton yarn, W. H. Brady and Co.; 120 bales cotton waste, M. Mafatlel and Co.; 4,000 cwt. groundnut oil cakes, S. Banist and Co.; 60 bales wool, F. F. Campbell and Co.; 109 bales hemp, F. F. Campbell and Co.



KEEP YOUR STOMACH CLEAN AND BOWELS ACTIVE
—SAYS THE DOCTOR

That is the way to keep well. That is the way to keep the blood pure and the whole body free from the poisonous waste matters that cause so much sickness and disease.
Keep your stomach clean and bowels active. Sound, helpful advice that is easy to follow, because the only medicine necessary is the weekly dose of

LITTLE LAXALIVER PILLS

Chemists and Storekeepers everywhere sell Little Laxaliver Pills, in sealed bottles, at such a moderate price that all can afford them. Full directions for use are given with every bottle, and men, women and children can safely take them at any time, for they never gripe or cause pain,

Made and packed by Machinery. Never touched by hand. Guaranteed free from Animal Fats and Harmful Drugs.

DEWITT'S LITTLE LAXALIVER PILLS Most Pleasant Laxative Liver Pill

MAN IS ALWAYS IN DANGER OF DISEASES AND ACCIDENTS.

Headache, Earache, Toothache, Vomitting Cholera, Colic, Flatulence, Dysentery, Influenza and Plague; so also Hurts, and Wounds, Burns and Scalds, Bites and Stings of Snake, scorpion, mad dog, wasp and bee, etc., are generally sudden. You will promptly and satisfactorily cure them without paying heavy fees if you administer the cure-al of the century :—

Pt. Thakur Datta Sharma Vaidya's

AMRITDHARA

Price Rs. 2-8-0. Half 1-4-0. Sample Ans. 8 only.
Send for free booklet Amrit in English, Hindi, Urdu, Gujrati or Marathi. Direction paper in any language.
Postal and Tele. Add : AMRITDHARA, 29, LAHORE.
Bombay Agent—GHULAM HUSSAIN V. MOHD, Devji, Pirbhai Building, Princess Street, Bombay, No. 2.

MARIANI TONIC WINE

MADAMOISELLE JANE MARNAC LYRIC, Artist says:

"Mariani Wine gives health, vigour and gaiety."

Can be had of all Chemists or from

THE POPULAR PHARMACY (Regd.)
Grant Road and Girgaum, Bombay.

Just a cup-and a spoon and a little water cold or warm-and

HORLICK'S THE ORIGINAL MALTED MILK LTD. is made—in a moment!

As a rapid energiser Horlick's is essential to the man of action as well as the convalescent

In 4 sizes of all Chemists and Stores

GOVERNMENT POSITION UNDECIDED.

FATE OF RESERVE BANK BILL.

CALCUTTA, July 31.

Now that the Reserve Bank Committee has concluded its sittings and even the report has been considered in Calcutta, preparatory to its submission to the central legislature there is a good deal of speculation in Calcutta as to what will be the fate of the measure in the Assembly. The only two outstanding points now are the composition of the directorate and gold currency.

From the discussions in well-informed quarters it would appear that if the proposals for a gold currency are not pressed Government would be able to meet the opposition party halfway in regard to the creation of a directorate which is not a shareholding directorate, but capable of fulfilling its responsibilities to the public in a manner which a shareholding directorate cannot be expected to do. If however the opposition in the Assembly persists in pressing for changes in other parts of the bill the Government, it is feared, would be obliged to revert to its original scheme.

EXPERTS' UNCERTAINTY.

It is of course too early to forecast the attitude of the Government of India in regard to the bill as the warning of Sir Basil Blackett uttered immediately after the non-official victory over Pandit Malaviya's scheme is still fresh in the minds of all but much of the official move will depend on the position of the parties that would be revealed when the Assembly session commences and on conversations that are bound to be held informally between the Government of India and the unofficial spokesmen in Simla. Expert quarters hold to the belief that if Government are obliged in view of the opposition's attitude over the other parts of the bill to revert to its original scheme of a shareholding directorate then it is impossibe to incorporate the provision which would remove all the disadvantages alleged to have existed in that scheme and embody such safeguards from the popular point of view and consequently such advantages that are expected to result from the opposition scheme.—A.P.

TAMIL NADU AYURVEDIC PHARMACY, LTD.

(From a Correspondent.)

The Tamil Nadu Ayurvedic Pharmacy was founded in the year 1925, at the request of a member of riends and well-wishers, by its managing Director and Physician, Pandit E. Srinivasachari, with the laudable object of resuscitating the Ancient Siddha Ayurvedic Science, from the depths to which it had been hurled down by centuries of ruthless neglect and establishing once more, its proud position in the front rank of medical science.

Within the very short period of its existence, the fame of the Pharmacy has spread far and wide not only throughout the length and breadth of India, but in foreign countries also like Burma, Ceylon, Malaya and East Africa.. Ever since its inception, the popularity of the Pharmacy has been steadily on the increase. The number of patients treated and the sale of medicines have been steadily on the increase year after year. Encouraged by this popular support, the Directors of the Pharmacy, unanimously passed a resolution, and accordingly limited the company; with an increased capital, and a thoroughly re-organised management, under the capable charge of its Managing Director and Physician E. Srinivasachari, and its young Pandit E. S. Gopan. The Pharmacy is confident of being able to give a new turn to medical practice in the city of Madras and outside.

Pandit E. Srinivasachari has by true sishyahood undeer seeveral gurus and by sishyahood under several gurus and Sadhus from cape comorin to Himalayas obtained vast experience for over 20 years in medical practice and in healing several chronic cases with the help of muligais revealed to him during his vast period of re-search.

Pandit E. S. Gopan, he hails from a reputed family of Physicians of Southern India. His ancestry of uncles, have studied during the past three centuries and over, the Siddha Ayurvedic system to a high degree of proficiency and had been practising the system of treatment with a great measure of success. In this connexion it may be stated that the Public of South India before the advent of the British Government had, in appreciation of their Services granted a Jaghir to the value of Rs. 40,000. Our young Pandit has, by associating with renowned. Physicians, and by his own experience in having witnessed several treatments demonstrated to him by several well-known Pandits, been placed in a position to treat cases wonderfully with success during his tours throughout the length and breadth of the country. In fact, he has already a brilliant record in medical practice to his credit.

All the medicines in the Pharmacy are prepared under the immediate supervision of the two Pandits, with great care and precision as advsied by their gurus. The Public may therefore expect that the preparations are of highest poteney in the cure of diseases.

The first session of the Jamakhandi States' Subjects' Conference it is understood, will be held in August at Jamakhandi.—Free Press.

News from Dehra Dun states that Col. Pierpoint, Director of the X-Ray Institute, has shot himself.—A. P.

REMOVAL OF SHIVA'S IMAGE

WORSHIP TO BE RESUMED.

CALCUTTA, July 31.

Hartal was observed in Indian quarters of Calcutta to-day as a protest against the removal of the image of Shiva from the maidan, opposite the Calcutta Club. At a mass meeting of Hindus at the Town Hall held this evening at which the Mayor was present it was decided to resume worship at the holy pedestal, from to-morrow and wait in deputation on H. E. the Governor on his Excellency's return to Calcutta, in connection with the incident.—A. P.

H. E. the Governor and Lady Jackson attended the races in State on July 30. Lady Jackson distributed cups to the winners.—A. P.

H. E. the Governor, Sir Hugh Stephenson visited the Labour Agricultural College on July 30 and performed the opening ceremony fo the Marwari High School. —A. P.

ATTEMPTS AT CHECKING SPREAD OF CHOLERA.

MADRAS MINISTER ON TOUR.

MADRAS, July 31.

The Hon. Mr. Arogyaswami Mudaliar, Minister of Public Health, paid a visit to the cholera affected areas of the city to-day and also the Guindy Institute where he arranged for a larger supply of anti-cholera serum for inoculation at the rate of ten thousand doses a day. The Minister also presided over a meeting addressed by Dr. Kamath, with a view to teach the people how to ward off cholera. After conferring with the Municipal health officer and the Commissioner Mr. Mudaliar passed orders that the present health staff should devote their energies to combating cholera and authorised the municipality to appoint extra staff to look after normal sanitation and conservancy duties temporarily.—A. P.

SWARAJ PARTY AND BENGAL MINISTRY.

CALCUTTA, July 30.

It is believed that there is no foundation for the report that the Swaraj Party is considering the tabling of a motion of "no-confidence" in the Ministry during the ensuing session of the Legislative Council.

Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarkar, Secretary and Chief Whip of the party is not in town and the party has not met in his absence. It is, however, likely that they may consider the question when Mr. Sarkar returns and convenes a meeting to discuss the party's programme for the ensuing session.—A. P.

FOR INTER-COMMUNALUNITY

PUNJAB LEADERS TO CONFER.

AMRITSAR, July 29.

Proposals have been made and, it is understood, a movement is afoot for calling a unity conference at Amritsar with a view to finding some remedy for the existing communal dissensions. A meeting some Hindus, Mussalmans and Sikhs was held in the offite of the Central Sikh League where Dr. Kitchlew, Sardar Mangal Singh and others were present when it was suggested that leaders from all parts of the country should be invited to meet in conference but some favoured convening a meeting of Punjab leaders first. Eventually it was decided to call a meeting of Punjab leaders on 6th August 1927 when Sardar Kharak Singh will also be here and some scheme for inter-communal uniy will be formulated. —A.P.

SIR. L. WORTHINGTON-EVANS

TO INSPECT BRITISH UNITS ON N. W. F. PROVINCE.

LONDON, July 28.

Reuter learns that Sir Laming Worthington-Evans will visit India during the third week of October on three months' official tour of inspection of British units on North-West Frontier Province in order to acquire personal knowledge of the work and conditions of British soldiers in India.

Sir John Gilmour, Secretary for Scotland, will probably replace Worthington Evans at the War Office. Such a tour by the War Minister is very rare.—Reuter.

You Believe in Insurance

BUT

Do You keep faith in

Indian Insurance Companies?

Energy

"The longer I live the more I am certain that the great difference between men, between the feeble and the powerful, the great and the insignificant, is energy—invincible determination, a purpose once fixed and then death or victory. That quality will do anything that can be done in this world; and no talents, no circumstances, no opportunities, will make a two-legged creature a man without it."

Sir T. F. BUXTON, Bart.

The use of Sanatogen for a few weeks means an entire overhaul of the whole mechanism of Health. Sanatogen, by power of its two constituents—albumin and phosphorus—rebuilds every cell of your body, renews the blood, gives new strength and energy to the debilitated nerves and enables you to do twice as much twice as well. Sanatogen is a true conqueror of fatigue. Prof. Mann, formerly of Oxford University, wrote :

"A building-up process goes on in the nerves after the administration of Sanatogen."

Start taking Sanatogen to-day. Irritability, depression, sleeplessness, fatigue and all other symptoms of nervousness will quickly vanish and you will begin to enjoy better Health, greater Energy and a happier life.

SANATOGEN

The True Tonic-Food

At all chemists and stores.

HEADACHE

Neuralgia, Sciatica and other nerve pains need not be endured—they can be removed promptly and safely by

PHENALGIN
CONQUEROR OF PAIN

which calms the jangled nervous system by reducing temperature and blood pressure. If the pains are caused by over indulgence in food or drink, Phenalgin will remove them just as promptly and just as certainly, without the least danger of depression or indigestion. It is

PROMPT, CERTAIN, SAFE

Supplied in bottles containing 36 × 5 gr. tablets by all chemists and stores, or direct from Anglo-French Drug Co. (Eastern) Ltd. P.O Box 460 Bombay and P.O. Box 2139 Calcutta

E. T. PEARSON & CO. LTD.
Manufacturing Chemists, LONDON & MITCHAM, ENGLAND

NO HOUSE OR IN JOURNEY SHOULD BE WITHOUT A BOTTLE OF 50 YEARS RENOWNED

BATLIWALLA Ague Mixture Re. 1. Ague Pills .. Re 1.
To prevent Malaria, Influenza. Hay, Jungle fevers and Kala-azar etc.
Other Preparations :—

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT for Itches and Ringworm. Price As. 6 per bottle.
BATLIWALLA'S DIARRHOEA MIXTURE for Cholera and Diarrhoea Price As 13 per bottle.
BATLIWALLA'S TONIC SYRUP eases cough, dries up phlegm relieves the chest, diminishes night sweats and gives a soothening feeling, Price As. 13 per bottle.
BATLIWALLA'S BALM (Cure-all) for headaches and any sort of pains for skin itches and diseases. Price As. 12 per bottle
BATLIWALLA'S QUININE TABLETS two grs. Price Rs. 1-12 per bottle.
BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER, price As. 6 per bottle.

Dr. H.L. Batliwalla Sons & Company Ltd
AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE
SHAPOORJI H. L. BATLIWALLA
Managing Director
P. O Cadell Road, Bombay No. 4
Tel. Address.— 'Cawashapaur Bombay

No. 10 - Japan

In no Eastern country is the value of Time more fully appreciated that in Japan.
The alert Japanese are successful organizers of industry and keep well abreast of the times.
Organization, social of industrial, is impossible without some form of time-keeping and the Japanese demand the latest and best time-keepers.
WEST END WATCHES exemplify the highest form of modern time-keeper and the movements of our Watches represent the very latest inspiration of the skilled horologist's art—absolute accuracy in small compass!
They are moreover as strong and long-wearing as they are elegant. Precise workers arrayed in dainfiness—watches you will be proud to possess.

Catalogues FREE

SQUARE "Z"
Sterling Silver Rs 47
18ct Gold Rs. 100

West End Watch Co
BOMBAY CALCUTTA

COOK—EASY
Fully Illustrated Catalogue FREE.
ANNAPURNA COOKER Co
BG. BASAVANGUDI-BANGALORE
BOMBAY AGENTS :—
MAFATLAL VANMALI DAS & CO.
Girgaum Back Road.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

EARN Rs. 10 PER DAY

"CHRONICLE'S"

Grand Prize Scheme

All you have to do is to give correct or approximately correct answer to one question of general interest every day.

The "Bombay Chronicle" offers a cash prize of Rs. 10 every day, to its subscribers and readers who will give a correct answer or an approximately correct answer to each of the question published in our prize columns.

These questions will be published every day in the Prize column.

The Editor's decision will be final. The name of prize winner of the day will be announced in the "Bombay Chronicle."

The competition is not open to any member of "The Chronicle' Staff.

The following are the conditions for the entry :—

(1) Only those who are subscribers of the "Bombay Chronicle" or those who not being regular subscribers send seven coupons, each of which will be published daily, along with the answer, can compete for the prizes.

(2) All answers must reach the office on the day announced in these columns.

(3) All answers must be written in clear handwriting.

(4) The competitor must give his full name and address and, if he be a subscriber, must quote his bill number and if called upon must submit the receipt of subscription charges.

CHRONICLE 3 LINKS CLUB

EMPLOYEE | CHRONICLE | EMPLOYER

THE CO-WORKER WITH AMBITION AND ABILITY | CHRONICLE | THE EMPLOYER WHO SEEKS AMBITIOUS CO-WORKER.

EMPLOYERS!!!

Will you co-operate with us ?

This new "Chronicle" service is started with a view to assist those seeking Jobs, advancement, opportunity, and positions where their training and ability will be of greater value — to concerns requiring their services — and to themselves.

"CHRONICLE" 3 LINKS CLUB

—wants to help them—and you. If you have any present or prospective openings, will you get in touch with us? THERE IS NO CHARGE TO EITHER SIDE !

CO-WORKERS are invited to join.

This is your Club,—established to aid you in progress and prosperity. Be loyal to your present job if it is the right work in the right kind of concern. But if you have none, or if a change would be of benefit write to us, stating :—

JOB YOU SEEK, OR THE POSITION YOU CAN FILL.

Age,
Qualification,
Experience,
Certificates or references.

MIND THERE IS NO CHARGE OR OBLIGATION. You can always address.

Positions Wanted for :—

Accountants,
Junior Clerks,
Stenographers,
Salesmen,
Compounders,
Typists,
Clerks,
School Teachers,
Insurance Canvassers,
Press Operators,
Motor Drivers,
Brokers,
Cooks,
etc. etc. etc.

"CHRONICLE" is the **first** and **only** paper in India offering a service of this kind, without any charge or obligation.

SECRETARY :—

Chronicle 3 Links Club, - - - - - - - Chronicle Office, BOMBAY

DUCK BACK WATERPROOFS.

SALE! SALE SALE!

All Raincoats of Rs. 15/- and upwards 12½% off List Prices.

SHOT SILK Raincoats—orig. Rs. 30/- Sale Rs. 13/-

SHOT SILK with Lining—orig. Rs. 40/- Sale Rs. 18/-

Rubber proofed Coats—Rs. 7-15, 8-4, 10-12, 11-15, 15, 17-8, 20, 25, 30, 35.

Rubberless Chemically proofed—Rs. 12-8, 18, 25, 30, 35, 40, 55, 60.

We also manufacture UMBRELLAS, TARPAULINS, MOTORHOODS, HOLDALLS, etc.

Write for free Illustrated Price List.

Waterproof Specialists :—

THE BENGAL WATERPROOF WORKS (B).

12, Chowringhee, CALCUTTA.

Factory :—Ballygunge, CALCUTTA.

Like a Thief in the Night

The death rate among children of school age is still far too high.

One week the child may be at work and play, the next week life itself may be trembling in the balance.

Virol is the great Life Saving Food. Doctors and Mothers testify again and again to children who owe their very lives to Virol.

School Children need VIROL

If you give your children Virol regularly you will build up their constitutions and give them strength against the crisis.

VIROL

40 million prescribed portions of Virol were given in over 3,000 Hospitals and clinics last year.

Virol Ltd., Hanger Lane, Ealing, London, W 5, England.

GROSSMITH'S

Wana-Ranee

Perfume of Ceylon

Lovers of sweet scents describe WANA-RANEE as a dream of Oriental fragrance—an exquisite creation of indefinable charm. It has a wonderful fascination of its own, which lingers in the air long after use.

WANA-RANEE VANISHING CREAM.

The perfect Face Cream for preserving the beauty of youth. Use it daily with the dainty and invisible Wana-Ranee Face Powder as a constant protection against redness and sunburn.

You will also like Wana-Ranee Toilet Soap, Bath Crystals, Hair Lotion, Brilliantine, Shampoo Powder, Powder Leaf Books, Toilet Water, Dental Cream, Cachous, Sachets.

From all Chemists and Bazars. Be sure you ask for GROSSMITH'S, the original and only genuine.

Sole Proprietors and Inventors:

J. GROSSMITH & SON, Ltd.,
LONDON.

Representative:

WALTER WHITE, BOMBAY.

30 YEARS' REPUTATION.

Vaidyaratna Pandit D. Gopalacharlu's

BHRUGUVATI

OR

GONORRHOEA CURE.

An Unparalleled Ancient Ayurvedic Specific Cure for Gonorrhoea and Gleet. It gives immediate relief, removes irritation and burning sensation of the Urethra in a few days. Price for complete course Rs. 6-12.

AYURVEDASRAMAM

151, Govindappa Naick Street, G.T., Madras

Complete Catalogue FREE on application

Free ! Absolutely Free ! !

To purchasers of our Tara lever 18c Rolled Gold Lever Pocket Watch with stamped Guarantee of five years on the dial we give our "0" Regd. Timepiece free. Price of Pocket Watch Rs. 5 only

WRITE NOW :

CAPTAIN WATCH CO.,

P. B. 263, MADRAS.

INCREASE YOUR SALES

by advertising

in the BEST MEDIUM in Southern India

The Hindu.

The leading National Daily that commands the LARGEST circulation among the reading public in Southern India and Indian States. *Up-to-date in everything*, and it contains *special Sports cables which are exclusive features to "The Hindu."*

An Annual Supplement is also published every year at the time of the X'mas with useful information on all subjects for reference at all times.

Subscription : Daily Edition Rs. 42 per annum.

Advertisement Rates on application to—

THE MANAGER, "THE HINDU (Post Box 316), MADRAS.

Printed and published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company Limited, by SORAB PALLONJI KAPADIA, and edited by SYED ABDULLAH BREL Wing at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hall Building, Off Carnac Road.